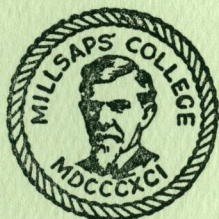


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FACULTY ADDRESSES

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THE PROPER STUDY OF MANKIND IS MAN

(Two of a series of four)

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By William Hendee

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By Gordon Henderson

January, 1965

Molecular Biophysics — A New Approach To Old Problems

by William R. Hendee
Associate Professor of Physics

Man, I suppose, has always wondered about the exact relationship between his physical structure and his ability to function on physical, mental and spiritual planes. This dual nature of man's concern—his interest in his own state of organization or form, and the activity in which he is taking part and which he observes going on around him—may be reflected in the various art forms which he has developed as expressive of his inner consciousness or awareness.

Michelangelo, working in the 15th century, exhibits in his work ultimate concentration on form or structure, while Picasso, Kandinsky, and other abstractionists in the 20th century suppress form in order that their concern with function might dominate their work. Similarly, Bach displays an ultimate concentration on the realization of form in music through his reliance on the tonal system, while in the 20th century Schoenberg completely rejects the conventional tonal system and introduces in its place the so-called serial or 12-tone system. I have wondered if an evaluation of these and other art forms through the centuries might be characterized in general by a tendency to concentrate more and more upon function at the expense of a concern for form, similar to the way man's image of God has progressed from an anthropomorphic concept to a Being characterized only by complete absence of form. Certainly such an analysis is applicable to the evolution of physics from the mechanical universe built up from the system of mechanics developed by Isaac Newton in the 17th century to the relativistic, probabilistic universe currently in vogue among physicists. One of the questions I am often asked, "When is a particular piece of matter a particle, and when is it a wave?" possesses a tinge of meaninglessness in modern physical thought, and I can answer at the present time with only the equally meaningless statement, "Sometimes matter behaves in a wave-like fashion, and sometimes as a particle; it very well may be neither,

or perhaps both, and it is best if you don't attempt to categorize it." In other words, the form or structure of matter to the physicist is determined by his familiarity with common, every-day experience with such things as water waves and billiard balls—that is, with wave phenomena and particle phenomena. But are we justified in assuming that what we are familiar with on the macroscopic scale of everyday experience may be all there is when our field of vision is extrapolated to dimensions so small they are unobservable, or, for that matter, to dimensions so large that they are unobservable in like fashion? Can we assume form where no form can be proven to exist? Even in the macroscopic physics of everyday experience relativity theory postulates the inconstancy through time of basic measures such as length and mass, whose values for any object depend upon the velocity of the object with respect to the observer or instrument doing the measuring. Even time itself, so long felt to be a continuously flowing something, has in the past few decades been recognized as a quantity dependent upon velocity, so that one second or one hour or one year becomes different lengths of time, depending upon who does the measuring.

What do we mean, then, when we speak of "the past," "the present," and "the future"? Does the same inconstancy extend to other concepts in physics such as "charge" and temperature degree, and, if so, then what will determine their variation? What form would you give to objects when all of your concepts of measurement depend upon your velocity relative to the object being measured, particularly when there is no non-moving reference to which to refer motion? Even if you attempted to measure some parameter such as mass or length which you wish to assign to the object, the act of measuring changes the value of that or other parameters, so that in attempting to measure form you change it, much as if you attempted to measure the "redness" of an object by seeing how much "green-ness" it could absorb. Instead of studying in today's physics the "way things are," that is, their structure or form, you end up trying to get at things from the standpoint of "what they do,"—that is, their function, in the sense that you study interactions of matter with matter rather than study a segment of matter separated and isolated from all other things. Although this is,

of course, what we have always done in physics, we have been unwilling until the last few decades to admit our subjective approach to experiment. What form would you attribute to a nucleus from which thirty-five distinct, separate particles have been observed to be emitted, including some which show a preference for motion in one direction rather than another, forcing a re-evaluation of the once very basic physical concept of symmetry in natural phenomena. If there has been one outstanding lesson learned from the relatively recent transition from mechanism to indeterminism in physical thought, it may be that a functional interpretation of natural phenomena rather than one based on a concern for form is not just advantageous, but is necessary for a proper orientation into the physical world view as it now stands.

At this point you might well inquire as to the significance of all this to the topic of "molecular biophysics." It is my opinion that we are witnessing the beginning of a revolution in biology, the science of living matter, that is in many respects similar to the revolution which occurred in physics during the early years of this century. I believe that during the next fifty years the science of biology will rise to a pinnacle of scientific grandeur as high as or higher than has ever been reached in the history of the natural sciences. However, this knowledge will be of a kind different from that derived from the work of anatomists, histologists, and others concerned with biological structure and classification. It will instead evolve from the work of a group of scientists who have made their presence felt only within the past few years and who call themselves "biochemists" and "biophysicists." The areas of research to be explored by these people are not those whose primary attribute is form, but are instead those where functions assumes a dominant role. In support of this hypothesis you need only to notice that two of last year's Nobel Prize winners were James Dewey Watson and Francis H. C. Crick, both physicists of the group termed "molecular biophysicists." I shall describe a little later the nature of the work which led these men to a joint Nobel Prize.

But just what is "molecular biophysics," or, to ask the same question in another way, just who is a molecular biophysicist and who is not? I should like to suggest that to the extent that you apply the laws and principles of physics

and chemistry to an interpretation of biological phenomena on functional rather than on structural terms, to that degree you are operating as a biophysicist or biochemist. The term "molecular," by the way, defines no more than the dimensions within which you are working—in this case atomic-molecular-cellular limits.

To be a little more specific about the business of a biophysicist, perhaps we might consider a topic that has generated during the last few years quite a bit of excitement among biophysicists as well as among biologists. For many years, ever since George Mendel published in 1866 the results of his work on the appearance of garden pea plants, we have been aware of a direct link of some sort from one generation of animals or plants to another. However, how this continuity from one generation to another was maintained was not so obvious, nor was it understood how deviations from this normal or standard hereditary pattern could occur, even though they obviously did occur. Over a period of years following Mendel's classic findings the principal patterns of inheritance were worked out, mainly due to the applicability to studies on Mendelian genetics of the fruit fly ***Drosophila melanogaster***. Somehow the parents in one generation are able to instill in their offspring certain characteristics possessed by one or both of the parents, such as, in the case of abnormal characteristics in humans, color blindness, hemophilia, or extra fingers or toes. Since the only direct link between parents and offspring is apparently the germ cells which produce the fertilized ovum or egg, the communication between generations must take place at this level, perhaps by transmission by the germ cells of some sort of information into the ovum which will guide the development of the offspring. As the biological cell became more accessible for study, principally through the development of microscopes capable of resolving finer and finer detail, evidence accumulated that chromosomes—rod-like structures appearing in the nuclei of cells just prior to division of the cells into two daughter cells—were responsible for the transmission of characteristics common to both parent and offspring. Since the chromosomes of germ cells obviously stored large amounts of information to be used in guiding the entire life of the offspring, studies were initiated to determine where on the chromosomes different categories of information were located. These localized regions of specialized information, or "genes"

as they are named, have been indistinctly located in some cases, and the chromosomes have been mapped according to the sites of genes responsible in the offspring for one function or another. It is, however, important to note that no structural difference between one gene and another has been found. Sometimes this important fact is stated: "No one has ever seen a gene."

At this point in the growth of the body of knowledge associated with hereditary characteristics, chromosomal maps, genes, and so forth, the biophysicists and biochemists entered the scene. This influx of chemists and physicists occurred only fifteen or so years ago, and yet promises to influence biological research more than any other one factor since development of the microscope. The big question to be answered by the biophysicists and biochemists was "What special stuff is contained in these chromosomal compartments, these genes, that allow them to transmit information from one generation to the next?" Over a period of a few years chromosomes were centrifuged, photographed, chromatographed, spectrographed, polarographed, and diffractographed in an attempt to work out the composition of the chromosomes on a molecular level. The final result was the generally accepted conclusion that a substance named nucleoprotein is in all probability the genetic determinant so painstakingly sought. To be even more specific, it is a particular type of nucleoprotein that is found in chromosomal material, a nucleoprotein formed by the combination of protein with a nucleic acid known as deoxyribonucleic acid, or DNA. Although the combination of the sugar dextyribose and phosphoric acid play an important part in the structure of this large molecule, the presence of the four organic bases—thymine, adenine, guanine, and cytosine—are of more interest to the biophysicist concentrating on information transmission. For it is apparently these four bases that form the alphabet from which the words are constructed which provide the language of communication from one cellular generation to another. The words in this biological language appear to be three-letter words composed of the letters A, G, C, and T, corresponding to the molecular bases adenine, guanine, cytosine, and thymine. Since there are four possible choices for each of the three letters in a word, sixty-four different words can be constructed with our alphabet. The number of words necessary to program completely the

genetic specifications of the offspring of a relatively simple biological organism like a virus is about two thousand, while you require about two billion words for your genetic construction to be mapped out. This information is programmed into the offspring by the joining together of the sperm and the egg and is stored in memory-like molecules in cells of the offspring, to be recalled when needed. Periodically the memory is cleared and replaced with new bits of information or words until during your lifetime you have copied your specifications twenty or thirty times. The amount of information that is copied each time the memory is cleared and replaced is about equal to the information contained in a thousand six-hundred page books, so that the task of monitoring and exchanging such a storehouse of information is indeed formidable.

How does this copying of information take place? The language of DNA is written along the long, thread-like DNA molecules by the order in which the bases—adenine, guanine, cytosine, and thymine—occur along the chain, each unit of three bases forming a word. However, the DNA molecule is unusual in the sense that only in a few very simple organisms does it exist alone; in most biological entities one DNA molecule is paired with another, intertwined so that the two molecules form a helix. Furthermore, each guanine on one molecule is paired by H bonding with a cytosine on the adjacent molecule, and each adenine is paired with a thymine. This model is known as the Watson-Crick model of DNA and resulted in the first Nobel Prize ever granted to biophysicists. The double-stranded helical molecule is capable under the proper stimulus of splitting right down its entire length, perhaps with the help of an enzyme currently called "untwisterase" for lack of better definition, thereby providing two templates for synthesis of new DNA. The exposed bases on each half of the split molecule attract their complementary bases from the surrounding nuclear plasm so that when the new strand is formed we again have A-T and G-C pairing in each of the two double-stranded molecules. Later, when the cell divides, one half of the DNA goes to each daughter cell. Furthermore, we have programmed in exact fashion the code of the parent molecule into the two offspring molecules, just as if we were punching information into a tape before feeding the tape into a digital computer. In fact, I like to

think of DNA within a cell as the computer which receives information, stores a lot of it, and feeds it back out whenever it is needed.

What we have been discussing for the past few minutes is one aspect of the role of information theory in biology. Although we have not gotten very far into the subject, perhaps you have been able to get the general idea behind the study of biological language and control. It is, like physics, rapidly becoming a study based primarily upon mathematical analysis by probability and symmetry considerations, and as such is rapidly becoming more and more devoted to function rather than to structure. As this is true in the field of information theory in biology, so is it true in many other areas of interest to the biologist. For example, portions of the nervous system of animals, including man, with all of their regulation and control, can often best be studied by constructing electronic circuits which behave in manners similar to nervous systems themselves. And, to use one of my favorite examples, the field of cytology, originally devoted to the study of cell structure, has evolved some interesting hypotheses, including one which I want to share with you because of its novelty and because of the faith I have in it. There are many small but observable structures within the biological cell, and these have been assigned various names since they were once thought to be relatively stable members of the intracellular community. However, it was later noted that some of these structures, such as mitochondria, could be observed to appear and disappear without any known observable stimulus. It may well be that some of the structures, such as mitochondria within the biological cell, rather than being permanent and non-changing structural units, appear at particular locations at certain times through gelation or polymerization reactions in response to demands by the cell for the execution of particular functions at given locations at particular times. As an example, in the case of mitochondria the function might be substrate breakdown or oxidative phosphorylation and the stimulus for synthesis of the mitochondrion might be the aggregation of the proper constituents at the proper point in the cell plasm. Following the execution of the particular function or functions, the structure is dissolved back into the cell plasm by an enzyme which, perhaps, it helped in some way to synthesize.

Although this is a rather unsubstantiated hypothesis at present, should further evidence favor such an interpretation, it will provide a clear example of function dominant over form.

Perhaps I have this morning presented a few reasons for being in defense of a field of study not very familiar to most people at present, but sure to become more familiar to you through the next few years. It may not do all it promises, but it should at least give us some new insights into who and what we are and why we're here. And, after all, isn't that what we're up to, anyway?

If You Don't Know Where You're Going, Any Road Will Take You There

By Gordon Henderson
Chairman, Department of Political Science

Happening Number One:

Two hours before dawn on the morning of December 7, 1941, Pearl Harbor Day, a motor car moved along the road leading to the Army Communications Center at Fort Shafter on the Island of Oahu, the largest of the Hawaiian Islands. The occupant of the car was one Lieutenant Kermit Tyler, who had been on the Island for the past ten months. He was on his way to serve as morning duty officer at the Communications Center, a position to which he had been assigned a few days before. As he drove through the early pre-dawn darkness—his tour of duty began at 4:00 in the morning—Lieutenant Tyler listened to his car radio. It was playing Hawaiian music. Lieutenant Tyler found this significant. Indeed, the lieutenant, thinking himself in on a secret, found a much greater significance in the music than merely its melody.

Some three hours later two army recruits, one a sergeant and the other a private, were nearing the end of their day's duty. In fact, they were working beyond the established quitting time of 7:00 a.m. Their job took them every day to the Opana radar tracking station between the hours of 4:00 and 7:00 in the morning. Their job: to teach themselves how to operate a radar set from printed instructions. The instructions, they quickly discovered, were inadequate, particularly at the point of telling them how to interpret the meaning of the blips which they saw on the screen of the oscilloscope. Ordered to close down the set each morning promptly at 7:00 a.m., they found themselves this particular morning uncertain as to what they should do when, a few minutes after 7:00, their oscilloscope screen showed the biggest blips they had ever seen on the radar-scope. After some talking back and forth, about the possibility that the set might be defective, or that their ability

to use the set could be at fault, and whether it would be properly appreciated at Communications Headquarters if they called in to report the blips they saw and were forced to admit that they would not have seen them had they turned the set off promptly at 7:00 in accord with their orders; uncertain, then, about what to do, they finally decided to go ahead and phone Communications Headquarters and report what the machine had let them see. (What they had seen, perhaps I need not indicate, was the approaching flight of Japanese planes on their way to Pearl Harbor to carry out their bombing mission.) One of them, Sergeant Elliott, picked up the phone used to report radar information to the Communications Center, but no one answered on the other end. Turning to regular telephone lines, he called the Communications Building switchboard and asked to speak to the officer on duty. This was Lieutenant Tyler. The switchboard operator told Lieutenant Tyler he was wanted on the phone, and then reported back to Sergeant Elliott that the lieutenant in charge wanted to know what the message was. Sergeant Elliott told him about the blips, and the switchboard operator passed the message on to Lieutenant Tyler. At this moment the lieutenant remembered that early-morning Hawaiian music that his car radio had played for him on his way to the Communications Center and, without hesitation or doubt, instructed the telephone switchboard operator to tell Sergeant Elliott to "Forget it." The sergeant obliged. For his part, Lieutenant Tyler easily dismissed the big blips on the radar screen from his mind, confident that he had his own private knowledge of their meaning. A friend of his, you see, in the bomber command had told him some time before, in confidence, that on any night when there was a large number of bomber planes flying to Hawaii from the mainland, the radio station in Hawaii provided Hawaiian music all night long for the bomber planes to use as a homing signal.

Happening Number Two:

In the Presidential elections of 1952 and 1956, a group of social scientists working out of the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan interviewed a sample of the American national electorate. They asked a wide range of questions, mainly in the areas of party identification, issues, and candidates. The questions were designed to

enable them to make an estimate of the probable voting behavior of the persons interviewed. Then, in part out of curiosity, they asked each person interviewed how he expected to vote in the coming Presidential election. (They later went back and asked the same people how they actually **did** vote in the election.) Against this self-estimate by the person interviewed, the people from the Survey Research Center compared **their calculated** estimate of the probable voting behavior of each person they interviewed. And having made this comparison, and noting afterward how the people interviewed did behave in this election, the Michigan Research Group found that their estimates of the probable voting behavior of the persons interviewed were significantly more accurate than the estimates given by the individuals themselves.

Happening Number Three:

A story told by Charles Burton Marshall and Philip Jessup, among others, concerns the British diplomat in Paris who suffered considerable and incessant embarrassment because his father had been hanged on the gallows as a common criminal. In time he learned to cover up his embarrassment by replying to any inquiry about his father thus: "The old gentleman suffered a lamentable death in consequence of injuries sustained in a fall caused by the collapse of the floor of a platform during a public function in which he had an important part."

These three "happenings," as I have labled them, sum up as well as any might, I think, what I regard as the three particular characteristics of the behavioral sciences today. And it is about what is happening in the behavioral sciences, particularly in political science, that I wish to talk today. The first happening speaks of the unpredictability and free will of the individual. The second proclaims the ability of the social scientist to understand and to predict human behavior. The third cautions us to be skeptical about the accuracy of anything we say or hear, to be skeptical, in short, of our ability ever to communicate with others about those things we are most confident we understand.

Before I proceed to say more about what I regard as the leading characteristics of the behavioral sciences, I

should probably attempt to identify the behavioral sciences for you. This is something of a problem. Exactly what the behavioral sciences are, is for many people a difficult thing to say. If I attempt to define them in terms of traditional subject-matter areas, I run several risks. First is the risk of including subjects that are on the fringe areas of behavioral sciences. Second is the risk of leaving out disciplines which in many instances may be emphatically behavioral in their orientation. Third I run the equally dangerous risk of misleading you into thinking that the behavioral sciences are easily defined in terms of traditional categories. And finally I run the further risk of understating the extent to which what one may call the "revolution" in the behavioral sciences has challenged our habit of categorizing studies of human behavior that perhaps are not easily so categorized or perhaps are ill-suited to the categories that have been used.

In part the difficulty with identifying the behavioral sciences is that, as such, they often seem to be less a group of subject matter areas than they are in orientation to the understanding of human acts. But you should have something in the way of an explanation of what the behavioral sciences are, so let me put it to you this way: those traditional areas of inquiry that have been most affected by the work of many people in the field of behavioral sciences are psychology, sociology, anthropology, economics, geography, history (to a very slight degree and mainly in England), and political science. Where the impact of the behavioral sciences has been greatest, these traditional categories have been usurped. People who ordinarily in the past would be found working primarily in one of the traditionally defined areas are increasingly coming together to use their joint knowledge and techniques to study problems in newly defined areas such as simulmatics, communication, public opinion, political sociology, learning, attitudes structure and development, economic development, and so on. If you want to get a rough idea of what this does to a college curriculum take a look some time at the Ph.D. program in political science at MIT. There the student will find the political science department contains few "political scientists" as such. The political science department at MIT draws heavily upon the staff in all areas both of the social sciences and the natural sciences, and the traditional course in statistics which

has normally been regarded as a prerequisite for a well-trained social scientist has been replaced by the three years of the tough-minded math that it is felt it takes to equip the student for the study of simulmatics.

For the moment this must serve as enough of a definition of the behavioral sciences. What I can tell you about them I can do much better by simply saying in broadest terms what ties all the behavioral sciences together. The behavioral sciences have really come into their own, I think, across the board—that is, they have affected all the traditional areas of the social sciences—only in the last thirty to forty years. What it is they have in common is a belief that what the social sciences should be doing is a systematic study of regularities in human behavior. They are further characterized by their common belief that the stuff of the social sciences is activity—human activity, not forms, not legalisms, but activity. (And in passing I may note that I find it most intriguing that Professor Hendee, in speaking of what has been happening in physics, spoke of the displacement of concern with **form** by concern with **function**.) Now, what difference has this made to the task which the behavioral sciences put for themselves?

In the first place it has tended emphatically to take the social scientist out of his ivory lab and put him in the often sewage-laden street. One must, I think, truly find people fascinating to be anything of a success today in the field of behavioral sciences. But this revolution has had a second effect, equally as striking. In concentrating his attention on actual human activity, the behaviorist has found that the material he has to deal with challenges to the extreme his ability to organize that material. Anyone in the behavioral sciences who is fairly regularly faced with mountains of material which he must try to comprehend sympathizes with the little girl who, having read a thick book on turtles, said, "This book tells me more than I **want** to know about turtles!" The information explosion, in short, is at least as acute and expressively evident in the behavioral sciences as it is in any other area of study; so much so, indeed, that one is sometimes sorely tempted to retreat back into the social science lab and withdraw from the world completely, in the fashion of F. H. Bradley.

In his attempts to make some sense out of the quantities of data he must deal with, the behavioral scientist has turned increasingly to computers; they can help him organize and make some sense rapidly out of the data he has. This is not new exactly. Attempts to handle one's data quantitatively has always been attempted, but the difference now is that a study that took two men three years to do in the late 1930's—it was a study of patterns of voting behavior in Congress—was done in the computing center of Columbia University in seven minutes. And I might add that the computer was able to do a far more complicated study than that which has been attempted in the 1930's. In the field of simulmatics programs have been designed to simulate entire economies and a complete political system, things that without the latest advances in technology would not have been conceivable just ten or fifteen years ago.

This reliance on computers has lead to still a third development in the field of the behavioral sciences. It has made for better and more frequent communication among the professions. More and more, projects are designed that require and make use of varied skills from many academic departments of a university. And indeed, it is common now in some areas—electoral behavior is one—for the enterprise to be nationwide and often worldwide in scope, drawing upon the talents of scholars from many centers of learning. A related point: students at universities are now finding that they cannot complete their education at their home institutions; they must leave for a time—a summer perhaps—to go to some center that has the facilities and the staff capable of giving them the specialized training that they require in a manner which no single university, regardless of its resources, can possibly do. Cooperation, then, talking to one another, criticizing each other's work: this is increasingly characteristic of the behavioral sciences, and that it is a fortunate thing I do not think can be doubted, for it makes us more and more of an academic community.

All of these things I have characterized as a "revolution" and I have done so in part because, as with any revolution, the public at large takes time to appreciate its significance and often shows extreme reluctance to accept it as

something that has actually arrived and promises to be here to stay. You may not know this, but it was not too long ago that the coming of electricity to the farm was an event of major importance and it was not uncommon for this marvelous achievement and boon to be regarded with some measure of awe and not to be too well understood. Indeed, regarding electricity as pouring from the outlet, people often took care to see that something, a plug to a lamp maybe, always occupied the outlet, lest the electricity simply pour out onto the floor. Technical revolutions in any area must be coped with. People have to learn about them. We do not come into this world with an obvious, easy ability to understand all that is here, all that affects us. And this is not less true whether you are talking about the advent of electricity or of the advent of nylon, or of the advent of computers. Understanding and being able to live with the technical fruits of man's inventiveness is not easy, and often the device of disarming simplicity can in fact be completely disarming. I am reminded of James Thurber's story about his mother's cousin's problems in this area. She was found once struggling with the cream separator in her barn, and shouting, "Won't someone come and take this blankety-blank thing away from me!" Electricity, nylon, and computers have revolutionized our society and our academic ways, and that the third in particular may revolutionize our society even more than the other two combined cannot, I think, be doubted at this time. It is not the least of the tasks of the behavioral sciences to teach men what it is they must know about how these technological changes, such as computer technology, will affect human society.

But the revolution in the behavioral sciences is most significant in the effect it has had on our thinking about man overall and about the possibility of our understanding him. While I have said that it is an evident characteristic of the behavioral sciences that they search after uniformities in human behavior, it is just as true that, as my first happening suggests, the behavioral sciences have come to appreciate the difficulty of ever understanding human behavior to their complete satisfaction. It would be misleading and unfortunate if anyone should confuse the desire to search for uniformities with an expectation that suitable solution and explanations will be found. Behavioral scientists have

been in the forefront of those who have recognized the phoneyess of any idea that it is easy to find simple solutions for human problems. The rosy-fingered dawn of knowledge that many people see is not, I think, commonly part of the behavioral scientist's perceptual landscape. The easy optimism about the chances for discovering regularities in human behavior that characterized much of our 18th century social thought, and which one sees today much in evidence in America, is not characteristic of the thinking of the behavioral scientist. His experience has taught him to be as suspicious of simple explanations and solutions to human activity and problems as he is suspicious of the suggestion that the answer to the American success story is to go out and inherit yourself a department store.

Appreciating the problems of communication, the behavioral scientist calls constantly for a genuine concern with the nature of communication among people. Appreciating the difficulty of such communication, and the multiple barriers to effective communication, the behavioral scientist doubts seriously the all-too-common claim of an individual that he has looked at both sides of the story and understands it well. Behavioral scientists may not doubt his motive or his efforts, but they may well doubt the possibility of success. The human personality is complex. The human group, regardless of its size, is just as complex. Something we may know, may seem clearly proved, but if physics may teach us a lesson in this area, it is that it is often the most "established" law—the law of parity, for example—that falls most resoundingly when seriously challenged from a new angle. The behavioral scientist, in sum, recognizes the integrity of the individual, the complexity of the individual, and the individuality of the individual. He rejects any dogma that claims to have a complete, compact, inside tract to the mainsprings of human behavior. This, then, may serve as the final identifying characteristic of the behavioral scientist: he is anti-dogma, whether it be the dogma of the orthodox Marxist, or of the politically influential astrologers of the Burmese Government, or of the biological segregationist—all three have one thing at least in common: their certainty of having found THE TRUTH demonstrates at least this: that they have read nothing in studies of the psychology of learning for the last forty years. And I may say in passing

that had one of these dogmatic persons been present last week, I am certain that he would likely have missed the implications of Professor Levanway's story about the pate de lab worm.

The primary enemy of the behavioral scientist is the dogmatist. And he is a menace in all things great and small, for his characteristic is that he never questions either his inferences or his assumptions. The dogmatist of the rostrum, I have found, is invariably the same person who automatically sugars your iced tea, because it never occurs to him that there might be people who prefer their iced tea unsugared. In his happy confidence that he knows that people are identical oll over, he shows, of course, no more than the narrowness of his own dogmatic provincialism.

The work of behavioral sciences of just the last fifteen years has produced many new insights into human behavior, into how we learn, how we perceive, how we generalize, and how in turn all this is affected by, to name just two such factors isolated by different disciplines, our environment and our body chemistry. And it seems to me also characteristic of the behavioral sciences that the more we learn about behavior—how, for example, the so-called mind-changing drugs work—the more we discover how much we have yet to learn. In a real sense each new item of information suggests more avenues of inquiry. Unlike an academic treadmill which we might tread to remain just where we are, the behavioralist has discovered that the more he treads the further back he finds himself.

Questions which have been answered with confidence in the past have to the behavioralist now become open questions. Take, for the instant, a question that almost certainly has occupied man's attention for centuries: the cause of war. What is the cause of war? "War begins in the minds of men," says a now-famous UNESCO study. "War is promoted by the munitions-makers," said a famous American Senate Investigating Committee. "Armaments cause war just by being there to enable nations to wage war," say various peace groups. "Nationalism is the culprit," say the historians. "Unjust peace settlements" was a fashionable explanation in the inter-war period and remains with us today.

"Traitors in high places, who work to see a country undone," say some, and on and on the list of explanations goes. The behavioralist does not necessarily have a better answer to provide, but what he does see is the imperfection, the generality, the abstractness of most of these explanations. And perhaps even more to the point, he doubts man's ability to answer a question of that dimension or kind considering the scant knowledge we presently have about the mainsprings of human behavior. What he is perhaps somewhat surer of is the inability of finding an answer superior to those I have just listed unless we go about asking the question and searching out the answer in other than the traditional ways.

In sum, then, the behavioral scientist today has discovered one truth which perhaps more than any other colors his work and his thinking. He knows that if you don't know where you're going any road will take you there; but this idea is not his contribution nor perhaps his greatest concern. What he believes to be just as important, something demonstrated by his experience and study, is the corollary to this proposition: in the area of human activity, if you **do** know where you're going, you will also know that many roads will take you there.

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November 21, 1916 at the Post
Office at Jackson, Miss., under the
Act of Congress of August 24, 1912.

Critical Acclaim for

“BECKET”

“A great play”—Henry Hewes, *Saturday Review*

“Witty, original and impressive”—*Wall Street Journal*

“Brilliant, exciting and big”—John Chapman, *N. Y. Daily News*

“Exciting, stimulating, full-blooded theatre”—Robert Coleman,
Mirror

ABOUT THE TICKETS

Tickets may be purchased

1. AT THE REGISTRAR'S OFFICE, in Murrah Hall on the Campus, beginning Monday, March 15.
2. AT THE BOXOFFICE in the Christian Center on the evenings of the performances.

ADULTS: \$2.00

STUDENTS: \$1.50

The motion picture version of BECKET starring Richard Burton and Peter O'Toole has been nominated for twelve awards by the American Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences and for six awards by the British Film Academy.

THE MILLSAPS PLAYERS

presents

“BECKET”

by JEAN ANOUILH

Directed by

LANCE GOSS

Scenery by

VIC CLARK

Costumes by *EAVES* of New York

WEDNESDAY THROUGH SATURDAY

MARCH 17-20, 1965

AT 8:15 O'CLOCK

CHRISTIAN CENTER AUDITORIUM

MILLSAPS COLLEGE



HENRY CHATHAM and REX STALLINGS
as BECKET and KING HENRY II

MILLSAPS COLLEGE BULLETIN

VOLUME 49

MARCH, 1965

NUMBER 7

Published Monthly During the College Year By
MILLSAPS COLLEGE IN JACKSON, MISS.

Entered as second class matter
November 21, 1917 at the Post
Office at Jackson, Miss., under the
Act of Congress of August 24, 1912.

EXPENSES

Tuition per term:

Five semester hours or less,
each hour ----- \$ 20.00

Six or seven semester hours -- \$120.00

Laboratory fees, per term:

Biology ----- \$ 10.00

Chemistry ----- \$ 10.00

Economics 281, 282, 272 -- \$ 6.00

Geology ----- \$ 10.00

Modern Languages ----- \$ 5.00

Physical Education 201,
202, 221, 222 ----- \$ 2.00

Physics ----- \$ 10.00

Dormitory fees, per term:

Room ----- \$ 25.00

Dining Facilities:

The College cafeteria in the Student Center is available. Students may pay cash for each meal or may purchase mealbooks at \$15.00 each. Three or four mealbooks will normally provide three meals per day for each term.

Summary of Expenses:

	1 5-week term	2 5-week terms
Day Students (tuition only) --	\$120.00	\$240.00
Dormitory Students (board excluded) \$	145.00	\$290.00

Note: During the summer session no scholarships are available, and no reductions in tuition are made. National Defense Student Loans are available to students enrolled full time in the spring or fall semester of 1965.

MUSIC COURSES

Summer Session music courses in voice may be arranged through Mr. Richard Alderson and Mr. Joseph T. Rawlins; in piano and organ through Mr. Donald Kilmer.

SCHEDULE OF CLASSES

7:30 - 9:00 Classes

Course	1st Term	Sem. Hrs.	2nd Term	Sem. Hrs.	Description	Room	Instructor
Biology	211	4	(ten weeks)		Comparative Anatomy	SH-226	Staff
Chemistry	254	4	362	4	Analytical I — Pre-Med Physical	SH-153	Mansfield
Economics	201	3	202	3	Economic Principles and Problems	M-304	Latham
Education	303	3			Language Arts in Elementary School	M-302	Meaders
*English	101	3	102	3	Composition	SH-011	Aldridge
English	397	3	395	3	Advanced Composition and Grammar — Short Story Analysis	M-303	Goodman
*French	201	3	202	3	Intermediate French	M-22	Horan
French	301	3	302	3	Advanced French Conversation & Composition	M-113	Baskin
*Geology	101	3	102	3	Physical Geology — Historical Geology	SH-055	Johnson
*History	101	3	102	3	Western Civilization	M-301	Staff
History	305	3	306	3	South to Civil War — South after Civil War	M-305	Harris
History			308	3	Mississippi and Its Relation to the South	M-305	Harris
*Latin	201	3	202	3	Intermediate Latin	CC-25	Coulet
*Mathematics	103	3	104	3	Foundations of Mathematics	SH-013	Staff
*Mathematics	111	3	112	3	College Algebra and Trigonometry	SH-015	Staff
Philosophy	301	3	302	3	History of Philosophy	CC-24	Bergmark
*Physical Educ.	201	1	202	1	Golf	Gym	Davis - Montgomery
*Physical Educ.	221	1	222	1	Tennis	Gym	Davis - Montgomery
*Physical Educ.	332	3	332	3	Hygiene	F-012	Ranager - Edge
*Political Sci.	111	3	241	3	American Government — Comparative Government	SH-032	Staff
*Religion	201	3	202	3	The Old Testament — The New Testament	CC-21	Anding - Staff
*Spanish	101	3	102	3	Elementary Spanish	M-21	Bufkin

9:05 - 10:35 Classes

*Biology	101	3	102	3	General Biology	SH-213	Staff
*Biology	121	4	122	4	General Zoology	SH-226	Staff
Chemistry	331S	4	332S	4	Organic Chemistry	SH-153	Cain - Berry
Economics			272	3	Statistics	SH-013	Staff
*Economics			102	3	Economic Geography	SH-055	Johnson
Education	211	3	321	3	Modern Mathematics in Elementary School — Social Studies in Elementary School	M-302	Meaders
Education	362	3	372	3	High School Methods — Principles of Secondary Education	Lib. Forum	R. E. Moore
*English	101	3	102	3	Composition	SH-015	Blackwell
English	201	3	202	3	English Literature	M-303	Boyd - Goodman
*German	201	3	202	3	Intermediate German	M-22	Guest - Staff
History	321	3	322	3	Problems in Modern History	M-301	R. H. Moore
*Latin	101	3	102	3	Elementary Latin	Lib.-302	Coulet
Mathematics	213	3	214	3	Plane Analytic Geometry — Solid Analytic Geometry	SH-011	Staff
Mathematics	345	3			Modern Algebra	SH-013	Staff
Philosophy	202	3	201	3	Logic — Introduction to Philosophy	C-24	Bergmark - Cox
*Physical Educ.	201	1	202	1	Golf	Gym	Davis - Edge
*Physical Educ.	221	1	222	1	Tennis	Gym	Davis - Edge
*Physics	101	3	102	3	General Physics (M., Tu., Th., F.)	SH-115	Galloway
*Physics	131	4	132	4	General Physics	SH-115	Galloway
Psychology	202	3	302	3	Introduction to Psychology — Dynamics of Human Behavior	SH-032	Levanway - Foshee
*Sociology	101	3	101	3	Introductory Sociology	F-01	Wells
*Speech	101	3	102	3	Public Speaking — Oral Reading	CC-25	Goss

10:40 - 12:10 Classes

*Anthropology	201	3			Introductory Anthropology	F-01	Wells
Biology	381	4	(ten weeks)		Elementary Bacteriology	SH-213	Staff
*Chemistry	111	4	112	4	General Chemistry	SH-153	Staff
*Economics	281	3	282	3	Introduction to Accounting. Laboratory to be arranged.	M-304	Wilkinson
Economics	321	3	336	3	Money & Banking — Business Cycles	M-305	Latham
*Education	331	3			Music for Children	Music Hall	Mrs. Byler
Education			212	3	Teaching of Reading in Elementary School	M-302	Meaders
Education	204	3	352	3	Human Growth & Development — Educational Psychology	Lib. Forum	R. E. Moore
*English	101	3	102	3	Composition	SH-011	Aldridge
English	201	3	202	3	English Literature	M-303	Blackwell
English	361	3			Chaucer	M-113	Boyd
*French	101	3	102	3	Elementary French	M-21	Horan
*German	101	3	102	3	Elementary German	M-302	Guest - Staff
*History	201	3	202	3	History of the United States	M-301	R. H. Moore
Mathematics	313	3	314	3	Calculus IS — Calculus IIS	SH-015	Staff
Mathematics	351	3	325	3	Differential Equations — Calculus III	SH-013	Staff
Philosophy			311	3	Ethics	CC-24	Cox
*Physical Educ.	201	1	202	1	Golf	Gym	Ranager - Montgomery
*Physical Educ.	221	1	222	1	Tennis	Gym	Ranager - Montgomery
*Physics	151	1	152	1	Laboratory to be arranged	SH-112	Galloway
*Physics	351	1	351	1	Photography, to be arranged	SH-116	Galloway
Psychology	206	3	202	3	Social Psychology — Introduction to Psychology	SH-032	Levanway - Crawford
*Religion	201	3	202	3	The Old Testament — The New Testament	CC-25	Anding - Staff
Sociology			301	3	Marriage and the Family	F-01	Wells
*Spanish	201	3	202	3	Intermediate Spanish	M-22	Bufkin
Speech	301	3	302	3	Interpretation of Drama	Lib.-301	Goss

LABORATORY SESSIONS, WHERE REQUIRED, WILL BE ARRANGED AT THE FIRST MEETING OF THE CLASS.

Gulf Coast Research Laboratory courses recognized for full credit.

*Courses open to freshmen.

**Intermediate courses in foreign languages open to freshmen who have had two years of the same language.

Classes meet Monday through Saturday the first and last weeks of each term and Monday through Friday the other weeks of each term.

GENERAL INFORMATION

THE SUMMER SESSION

Millsaps envisions its summer program as being beneficial to the following:

1. Graduates of accredited high schools who will enter the freshman class at Millsaps or at other institutions;
2. College undergraduates who are meeting requirements for a degree at Millsaps College;
3. Visiting undergraduates who desire to take courses for transfer to other institutions;
4. Teachers who need courses for certification requirements;
5. Persons who desire study in particular areas.

REGISTRATION

Application blanks may be obtained by writing to Director of Summer Session, Millsaps College, Jackson, Mississippi, 39210. Pre-registration is advisable.

High school graduates attending college for the first time must supply a complete transcript.

College students entering Millsaps for the summer terms only must provide a statement of eligibility from the dean or registrar of the last school attended.

To transfer credit earned during the summer terms, a written request must be filed with the registrar of Millsaps College.

SCHEDULE CHANGES

All courses listed will be offered, but the College reserves the right to withdraw a course if there is insufficient registration (fewer than five) or to change instructors if necessary.

HOUSING REGULATIONS

Adequate college housing is available for both men and women. All out-of-town students must live on campus unless they have written permission from the Office of Student Personnel to live off-campus. No first-semester freshmen are permitted to live in fraternity houses. Dormitories are being air-conditioned; completion of this work is expected by the beginning of the summer session.

MAXIMUM LOAD

The maximum load a student may take is seven semester hours in one term, fourteen semester hours in two terms.

ATTENDANCE

Students are expected to be present for each class session. Instructors may exclude students from a class and withhold credit if unexcused absences in that class exceed three.

MILLSAPS COLLEGE

SUMMER SESSION 1965

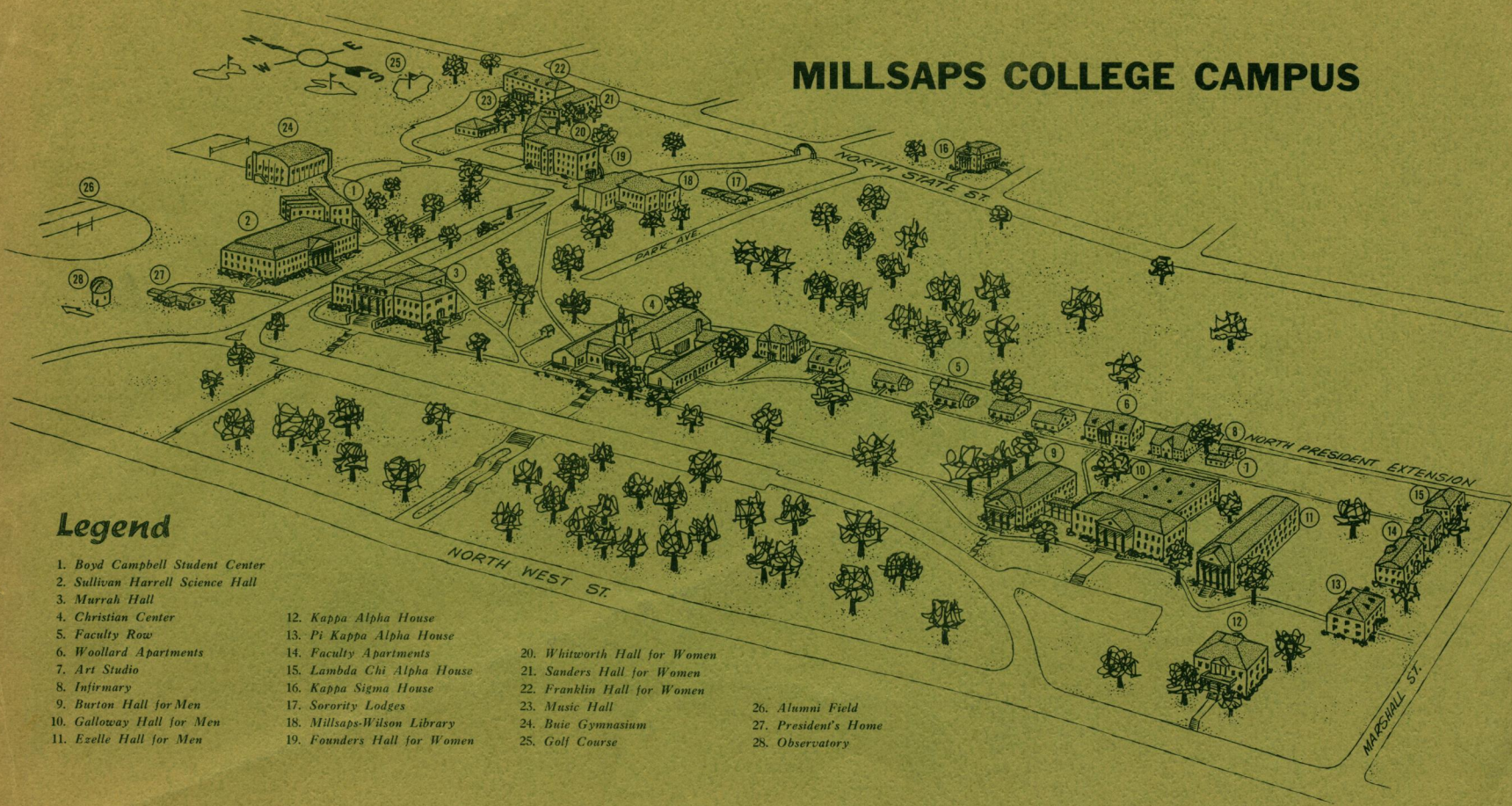
FIRST TERM

SECOND TERM

JUNE 5 - JULY 10

JULY 12 - AUGUST 13

MILLSAPS COLLEGE CAMPUS



Legend

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Boyd Campbell Student Center | 12. Kappa Alpha House | 20. Whitworth Hall for Women |
| 2. Sullivan Harrell Science Hall | 13. Pi Kappa Alpha House | 21. Sanders Hall for Women |
| 3. Murrah Hall | 14. Faculty Apartments | 22. Franklin Hall for Women |
| 4. Christian Center | 15. Lambda Chi Alpha House | 23. Music Hall |
| 5. Faculty Row | 16. Kappa Sigma House | 24. Buie Gymnasium |
| 6. Woollard Apartments | 17. Sorority Lodges | 25. Golf Course |
| 7. Art Studio | 18. Millsaps-Wilson Library | 26. Alumni Field |
| 8. Infirmary | 19. Founders Hall for Women | 27. President's Home |
| 9. Burton Hall for Men | | 28. Observatory |
| 10. Galloway Hall for Men | | |
| 11. Ezelle Hall for Men | | |

Postage
Will be Paid
by
Addressee

No
Postage Stamp
Necessary
If Mailed in the
United States

BUSINESS REPLY CARD

First Class Permit No. 41 Sec. 34.9, P.L.&R., Jackson, Miss.

DIRECTOR
ALUMNI AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
MILLSAPS COLLEGE
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 39210

Millsaps College Bulletin

VOLUME 50 October, 1965 NUMBER 2

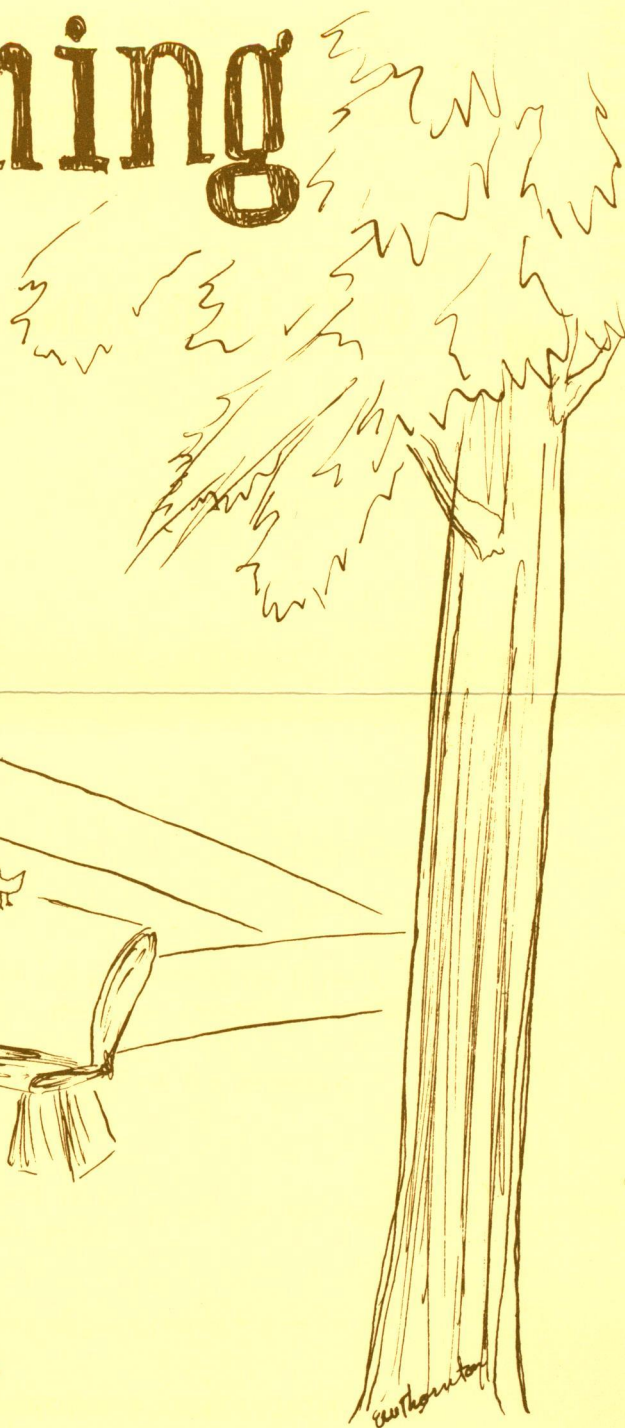
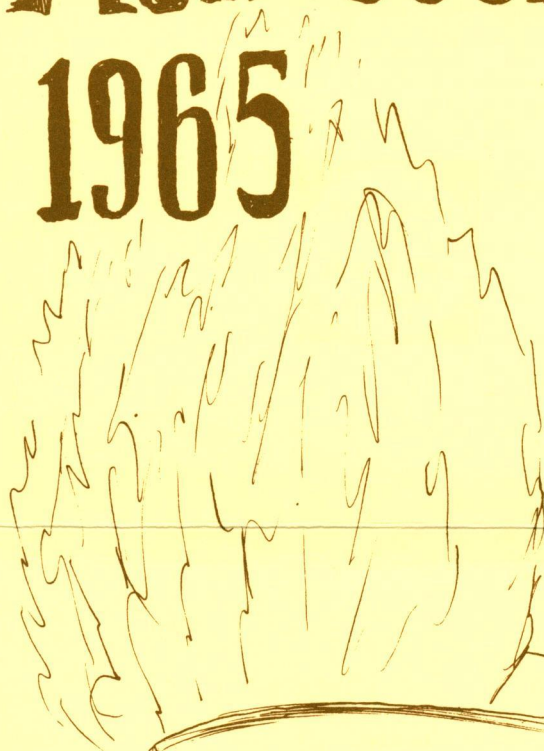
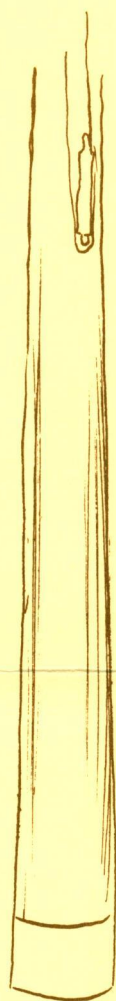
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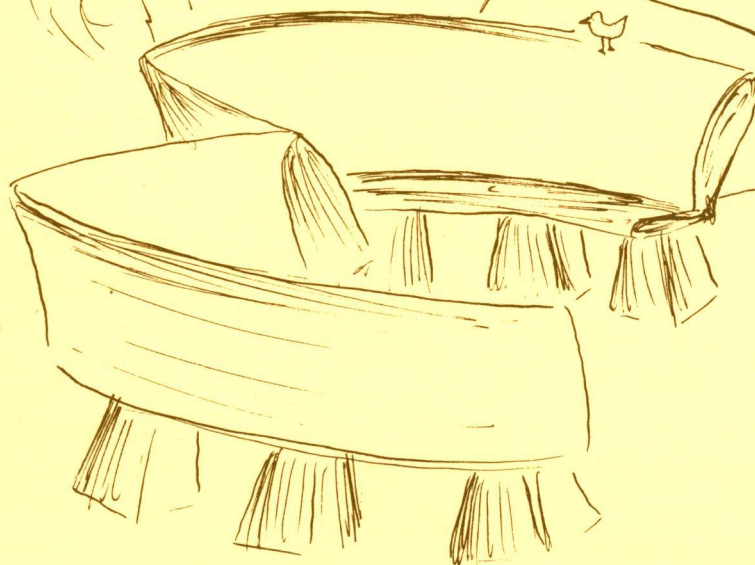
NOV.
1966

Homecoming 1965



REUNIONS

1916	1941
1930	1949
1931	1950
1932	1951
1933	1952



THE AGENDA

Friday, November 5

6:30 p. m. Early Days Club Dinner

Saturday, November 6

10:00 a. m. Board Meeting

12:00 Noon Lunch

12:45 p. m. Variety Show

2:00 p. m. Millsaps vs. Livingston State

4:30 p. m. Reunions

6:00 p. m. Banquet

Alumnus of the Year Award
President's Address

7:30 p. m. Reception

8:15 p. m. "The Crucible"

HOMECOMING RESERVATION CARD

I will attend the reunion of the Class of _____.

Reserve _____ adult (\$2.00) tickets for the Millsaps-Livingston State
_____ student (\$1.00) football game.

Reserve _____ tickets (\$2.00) for the banquet.

Reserve _____ tickets for "The Crucible" (alumni who attend other Homecoming events will be guests of the Players).

Signed _____ Class _____

AN IN - THE - ROUND PRODUCTION

MILLSAPS COLLEGE BULLETIN

VOLUME 49 APRIL, 1965 NUMBER 8

Published Monthly During The College Year By
MILLSAPS COLLEGE IN JACKSON, MISS.

Entered as second class matter
November 21, 1916 at the Post
Office at Jackson, Miss., under the
Act of Congress of August 24, 1912.

Mrs. C. G. Blue
602 Medical Arts Building
Jackson 1, Mississippi

"Mississippi's Most Widely Known Theatrical Group"

THE MILLSAPS PLAYERS

Present

"THE MILK TRAIN DOESN'T STOP HERE ANYMORE"

A PLAY IN SIX SCENES

By

TENNESSEE WILLIAMS

Directed by

LANCE GOSS

Scenery by

VIC CLARK

TUESDAY - SATURDAY, APRIL 13 - 17, 1965

AT 8:15 O'CLOCK

GALLOWAY HALL ARENA THEATRE

MILLSAPS COLLEGE

SEATING LIMITED TO 150 PER PERFORMANCE!

ALL SEATS \$1.50

Tickets may be purchased in the Registrar's office in Murrah Hall on the Campus beginning Monday, April 12. They will also be on sale at the door in Galloway Hall on the evenings of the performances.

TO

HIGH SCHOOL DAY

MILLSAPS COLLEGE

Saturday, November 20, 1965

MILLSAPS COLLEGE BULLETIN

Volume 50 November, 1965 Number 3

Published monthly during the college year by
Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss. Entered as
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Act of Congress of August 24, 1912.

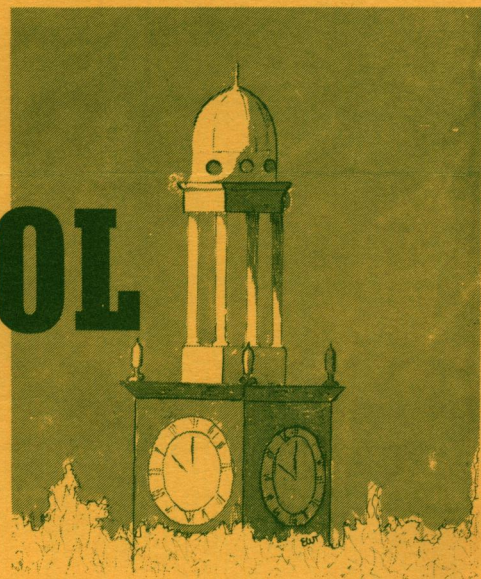
AN INVITATION

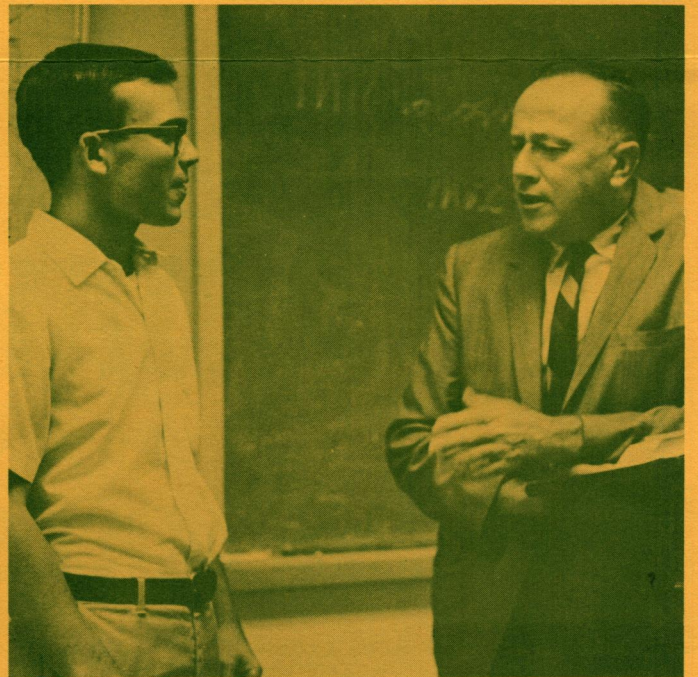
Schedule of Activities
High School Day
Boyd Campbell Student Center

8:00 a.m.	Registration
	Reception
	Refreshments
9:00 a.m.	Entertainment and Convocation
9:45 a.m.-11:15 a.m.	Scholarship Tests (Optional)
9:45 a.m.- 1:15 p.m.	Guided Tours
11:30 a.m.-12:45 p.m.	Lunch
12:30 p.m.- 2:00 p.m.	Conferences with Faculty and Staff
2:00 p.m.- 3:15 p.m.	Variety Show
3:15 p.m.	Visits to Houses of Social Groups
5:00 p.m.	"Dutch" Supper
8:15 p.m.	All-Campus Party

HIGH SCHOOL DAY

at **MILLSAPS COLLEGE**





Millsaps College, a private liberal arts institution operated by the Methodist Church, was founded in 1890. It is named in honor of its chief benefactor, Major R. W. Millsaps.

Offering the Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees in twenty different areas of specialization, Millsaps is fully accredited by all appropriate standardizing and accrediting agencies, both regional and national.

Enrollment is limited to 1,000 students to preserve the College's reputation for academic excellence, which it has had from its beginning. It emphasizes a close student-faculty relationship, believing that ideas shared in an informal atmosphere are as profitable and conducive to learning as those gained in the classroom and that the personality of the teacher is often an influential factor in molding the student's life.

Located in the state capital, a metropolitan area of 250,000, Millsaps covers one hundred acres on one of the highest points in the city. The city of Jackson offers advantages in terms of cultural, educational, religious, and recreational experiences. The Capitol is a laboratory for students of political science and government. The University of Mississippi Medical Center is within sight of the Millsaps campus.

On the extracurricular side, Millsaps has eight social groups, fifteen honor societies which recognize contributions to various phases of college life, a weekly newspaper, a yearbook, a literary magazine, an active drama organization, four choral groups, an athletic program, and other organized activities designed to meet the needs of students whose outlook and experience can be broadened by participation in groups of students with similar interests.

Requirements for admission to freshman standing include the following:

All applicants for admission must furnish evidence of good moral character, sound physical and mental health, adequate scholastic preparation, and intellectual maturity.

High school requirements include sixteen acceptable units of secondary school work and graduation. One-half of the units must be in English, mathematics, and social studies or foreign language. Not more than four vocational units may be included among those required for entrance.

A prospective student should apply for admission well in advance of the date on which he wishes to enter, particularly if housing accommodations on the campus are desired.

To apply for admission a prospective student should follow the procedure described below:

1. He should request an application blank from the Director of Admissions.

2. He should fill out the application and return it to the Director of Admissions with the \$10.00 application fee.

3. He should have forwarded to the Committee the admission reference forms which are supplied with the application blank.

4. He should have his high school principal or college registrar send an official transcript of his credits directly to the Director of Admissions.

5. Applicants must submit results of the American College Testing program to the Admissions Committee.

Competitive scholarship tests will be given on High School Day, November 20. Students scoring highest will be awarded Marion L. Smith Scholarships, named for the distinguished former president of Millsaps College.

Forty scholarships totaling \$6,200 will be given as follows:

Two \$500 awards

Two \$400 awards

Four \$300 awards

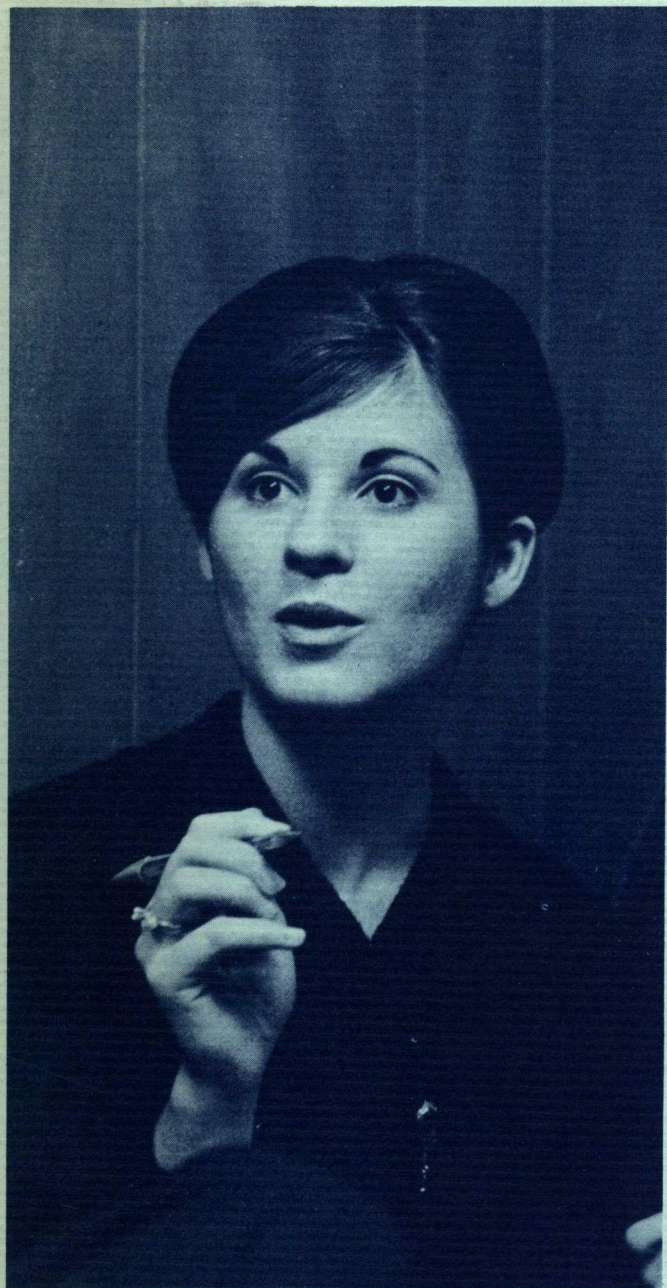
Twenty-two \$100 scholarships to seniors from high schools outside the city of Jackson

Ten \$100 scholarships to seniors from high schools within the city of Jackson

Additional special scholarships will be awarded to qualified students.

For detailed information about other scholarships, write Mr. J. L. Woodward, Chairman of the Awards Committee, Millsaps College, Jackson, Mississippi.

Dec. 1965



Raison d'Etre

The 1964-65 Alumni Fund Report
Millsaps College

Millsaps College Bulletin

Volume L

December, 1965

Number 4

Published by Millsaps College, Jackson, Mississippi, monthly during the regular session. Entered as Second Class Matter, November 21, 1917, at the Post Office at Jackson, Mississippi, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Photos in this publication by Jim Lucas, '66

The 1964-65 Alumni Fund had, as have past alumni funds, but one reason for being: to keep Millsaps College strong. Millsaps College's *raison d'être* is the young people who must be responsible for an increasingly complex society. The responsibility of Millsaps, and of today's society, is awesome. Included here are some of those who have recognized the task which is upon us.

Summary of the 1964-65 Alumni Fund

1,071	General Contributions	\$15,073.66	
158 *	Major Investors	26,055.27	
13 (15) **	Friends	88.00	(\$313.00)**
7 **	Corporate Alumnus Program	1,395.00	**
1,249	Total Gifts	\$42,611.93	
1,227	Total Alumni Gifts	\$40,903.93	
	Designated Gifts	\$ 7,804.13	
	Total Unrestricted Gifts	\$34,807.80	

*Of these numbers, two of the Major Investors are Friends, not alumni, and \$225.00 of the Major Investors' amount is donated by Friends. Friends statistics which include these two people and their contributions are shown in parentheses in the Friends category.

**Not included in Total Alumni Gifts

TOP TEN CLASSES IN AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED

1942	\$2,000.00
1928	1,977.25
1944	1,550.50
1947	1,516.00
1941	1,486.50
1935	1,420.00
1958	1,394.50
1959	1,210.23
1933	1,170.00
1937	1,160.00

TOP TEN CLASSES IN NUMBER GIVING

1958	53
1959	51
1953	47
1954	47
1956	47
1957	47
1950	40
1961	40
Grenada	39
1947	38

TOP TEN CLASSES IN PERCENTAGE GIVING

1902	40 %
1900	37.5%
1901	33.3%
1921	30 %
1906	27.3%
1928	26.2%
1903	25 %
1920	23.6%
1904	23.1%
1946	22.5%



Report By Classes

Class	No. Solicited	No. Giving	Percentage	Amount
Before 1900	15	3	20 %	\$ 120.00
1900	8	3	37.5%	60.00
1901	3	1	33.3%	100.00
1902	5	2	40 %	10.00
1903	8	2	25 %	115.00
1904	13	3	23.1%	25.00
1905	15	2	13.3%	669.70
1906	11	3	27.3%	140.00
1907	14	2	14.3%	30.00
1908	24	4	16.7%	190.00
1909	20	4	20 %	60.00
1910	19	2	10.5%	20.00
1911	23	2	8.7%	10.00
1912	29	4	13.8%	550.00
1913	26	2	7.7%	65.00

Class	No. Solicited	No. Giving	Percentage	Amount
1914	25	3	12 %	49.35
1915	28	3	10.7%	50.00
1916	31	2	6.1%	75.00
1917	31	4	12.9%	137.00
1918	30	5	16.7%	160.00
1919	25	4	16 %	175.00
1920	38	9	23.6%	165.00
1921	30	9	30 %	1,007.00
1922	46	2	4.3%	62.50
1923	53	8	15.1%	330.00
1924	81	14	17.2%	1,107.00
1925	71	15	21.1%	535.83
1926	87	8	9.2%	220.00
1927	79	17	21.5%	675.00
1928	84	22	26.2%	1,977.25
1929	128	20	15.6%	1,009.00
1930	115	15	13 %	231.00



Class	No. Solicited	No. Giving	Percentage	Amount
1931	127	15	11.8%	620.00
1932	109	10	9.2%	795.00
1933	102	18	17.7%	1,170.00
1934	100	17	17 %	983.50
1935	138	19	13.8%	1,420.00
1936	122	15	12.3%	1,022.00
1937	101	22	21.8%	1,160.00
1938	117	18	15.4%	505.00
1939	125	22	17.6%	920.00
1940	124	26	21 %	755.00
1941	161	31	19.3%	1,486.50
1942	149	23	15.4%	2,000.00
1943	158	22	13.9%	750.00
1944	143	22	15.3%	1,550.00
1945	113	13	11.5%	688.00
1946	102	23	22.5%	348.00
1947	174	38	21.8%	1,516.00
1948	176	24	13.6%	833.00
1949	272	34	12.5%	549.50
1950	289	40	13.8%	654.50
1951	219	30	13.7%	717.00
1952	189	34	18 %	1,078.33
1953	216	47	21.8%	734.50
1954	234	47	20.1%	646.83
1955	186	32	17.2%	368.84
1956	252	47	18.7%	1,020.00
1957	265	47	17.7%	708.50
1958	311	53	17 %	1,394.50
1959	348	51	14.7%	1,210.23
1960	392	35	8.9%	857.00
1961	333	40	12 %	538.50
1962	355	28	7.9%	217.57
1963	260	26	10 %	329.50
1964	256	14	5.5%	311.00
Grenada	376	39	10.4%	457.00
Whitworth	161	6	3.7%	457.50
Friends		15		313.00
Corporate Alumnus Program		7		1,395.00
	8,470	1,249	15 %	\$42,611.93
		-22		
		1,227		

Official List of Contributors 1964-65

Before 1900

William J. Baker
Garner W. Green
Harris A. Jones

1900

Joseph B. Dabney
Clarence N. Guice
Thomas M. Lemly

1901

H. K. Bubenzer

1902

Mrs. Mary H. Scott
(Mary Holloman)
James D. Tillman, Jr.

1903

O. S. Lewis
Anonymous

1904

James M. Kennedy
Lovick P. Wasson
Benton Z. Welch

1905

Aubrey C. Griffin
James C. McGee

1906

C. A. Bowen
E. D. Lewis
John L. Neill

1907

J. A. McKee
Mrs. C. L. Neill
(Susie Ridgway)

1908

Orlando P. Adams
Gilbert Cook
W. F. Murrah
Albert V. Richmond

1909

J. H. Brooks
W. B. McCarty
Mrs. Leon McCluer
(Mary Moore)
Tom A. Stennis

1910

John W. Crisler
Henry M. Frizell

1911

Mrs. Forrest G. Cooper
(Marguerite Park)
James O. Ware

1912

Manley W. Cooper
Randolph Peets
Fred B. Smith
William N. Thomas

1913

J. B. Honeycutt
Frank T. Scott

1914

Thomas M. Cooper
B. L. Coulter Estate
Eckford L. Summer

1915

Sallie W. Baley
C. C. Clark
Robert T. Henry

1916

Annie Lester
Leon McCluer

1917

Albert L. Bennett
Otie G. Branstetter
Mrs. E. A. Harwell
(Mary Shurlds)
R. G. Moore

1918

Julian B. Feibelman
Elise Moore
W. D. Myers
J. S. Shipman
William E. Toles

1919

Sam E. Ashmore
Dewey S. Dearman
Garner M. Lester
Richard A. McRee, Jr.

1920

Cornelius A. Bostick
Charles W. Brooks
Hugh H. Clegg
Mrs. I. C. Enoch
(Crawford Swearingen)
A. P. Harmon
C. G. Howorth
M. C. Huntley
R. E. Simpson
Aimee Wilcox

1921

J. A. Bostick
A. J. Boyles
Eugene M. Ervin
Mrs. W. F. Goodman
(Marguerite Watkins)
Robert F. Harrell
Brunner M. Hunt
J. S. Maxey
Austin L. Shipman
C. C. Sullivan

1922

Henry B. Collins
M. B. Swearingen

1923

F. L. Applewhite
E. B. Boatner
Joseph M. Howorth
Mrs. R. H. Hutto
(Ruby McClellan)
Laura Bell Lindsey
Fred W. McEwen
Ross H. Moore
Mrs. Hugh O. Smith
(Normastel Peatross)

1924

Mrs. James E. Barbee
(Ruth Thompson)
Mrs. E. B. Boatner
(Maxine Tull)
Russell B. Booth
James W. Campbell

Charles H. Carr

Guy E. Clark
William W. Combs
Caroline Howie
Joseph H. Howie
Rolfe L. Hunt
Hermes H. Knoblock
Mrs. Ross H. Moore
(Alice Sutton)
D. W. Poole
Oliver B. Triplett, Jr.

1925

Mrs. J. C. Burrow
(Maggie May Jones)
Frank A. Calhoun
Mrs. James W. Campbell
(Evelyn Flowers)
Mrs. Robert J. Ham
(Bessie Sumrall)
George H. Jones
Mrs. C. W. Lorange
(Pattie Mae Elkins)
William F. McCormick
S. S. McNair
T. H. Naylor
Mrs. Glenn Roll
(Ethel Marley)
Walter Spiva
Mrs. Walter Spiva
(Mary Davenport)
Bethany Swearingen
Alberta C. Taylor
John W. Young

1926

James E. Baxter
W. A. Bealle
Mrs. Morgan Bishop
(Lucie Mae McMullan)
Mrs. C. M. Chapman
(Eurania Pyron)
Durell D. Martin
R. T. Pickett, Jr.
I. H. Sells
Franklin W. Vaughan

1927

R. R. Branton
R. L. Calhoun
Mrs. Joe Carr
(Ellen Cooper Smith)
Joe W. Coker
John F. Egger
Arden O. French
George E. Greenway
Amanda Lane Lowther
Hazel Neville
Mrs. W. B. Seals
(Daisy Newman)
John C. Simms
Curtis M. Swango
Orrin H. Swayze
Mrs. Orrin H. Swayze
(Catherine Power)
Ruth Tucker
Mrs. E. W. Walker
(Millicent Price)
Louise Wilkinson

1928

William C. Alford
Mrs. A. K. Anderson
(Elizabeth Setzler)
R. E. Blount

Mrs. James M. Ewing
(Maggie Flowers)
Roy Grisham
William T. Hankins
Mrs. R. C. Hearon
(Margaret O'Neal)
Mernelle Heuck
Mrs. Oze Horton
(Bessie Givens)
Mrs. W. H. Howie
(Virginia Edwards)
L. S. Kendrick
Mrs. T. F. Larche
(Mary Ellen Wilcox)
W. M. Mann
Mrs. W. M. Mann
(Frances Wortman)
Sam R. Moody
Dwyn H. Mounger
Mrs. T. H. Naylor
(Martha Watkins)
M. A. Peevey
S. F. Riley
George O. Robinson
Mrs. M. B. Swearingen
(Mary Louise Foster)
E. B. Whitten

1929

Ruth Alford
E. L. Anderson, Jr.
W. A. Bilbo
Mrs. R. E. Blount
(Alice Ridgway)
George L. Bounds
Mrs. R. R. Branton
(Doris Alford)
Mrs. W. W. Chatham
(Mattie Mae Boswell)
Willie F. Coleman
Eugene H. Countiss
Alfred M. Ellison, Jr.
Robert C. Embry
Mrs. Luther Flowers
(Sarah Hughes)
Heber Ladner
John S. McManus
George E. Reves
T. K. Scott
James W. Sells
A. K. Stackhouse
Eugene Thompson
Leon L. Wheelless

1930

William E. Barksdale
Mrs. A. J. Blackmon
(Ouida Ellzey)
Howard E. Boone
Mrs. Harry N. Cavalier
(Helen Grace Welch)
Mrs. Ruth G. Clark
(Allie Ruth Greer)
Mrs. Hugh H. Clegg
(Ruby Fields)
Mrs. Mary H. Ford
(Mary Hudson)
Mrs. Walter Lee Head
(Margaret Whisenhunt)
Ransom Cary Jones
Mrs. Philip Kolb
(Warrene Ramsey)
D. G. McLaurin
L. O. Smith, Jr.
Ira A. Travis
Mrs. Ralph Webb
(Rosa McKeithen)
Ralph P. Welsh

1931

Elsie Abney
Edwin B. Bell
A. L. Chapman
Robert A. Hassell
Merrill O. Hines
J. Howard Lewis

Floyd L. Looney
Mrs. M. A. Peevey
(Lucile Hutson)
George B. Pickett
Martell H. Twitchell
L. A. Wasson
R. E. Wasson
Victor H. Watts
Mrs. Leon L. Wheelless
(Frances King)
Annie Mae Young

1932

Mrs. Edwin B. Bell
(Frances Decell)
Mrs. John C. Boswell
(Ruth Ridgway)
Mrs. J. H. Cameron
(Burnell Gillaspay)
William L. Ervin, Jr.
Spurgeon Gaskin
Edward A. Khayat
Philip Kolb
James N. McLeod
Mrs. Robert Massengill
(Virginia Youngblood)
Mrs. H. E. Watson
(Ruth Mann)

1933

Mrs. William E. Barksdale
(Mary Eleanor Alford)
Norman U. Boone
John C. Boswell
W. Moncure Dabney
Mrs. T. D. Faust, Jr.
(Louise Colbert)
Stewart Gammill
Mrs. Spurgeon Gaskin
(Carlee Swayze)
William E. Hester, Jr.
John B. Howell, Jr.
Mrs. Wylie V. Kees
(Mary Sue Burnham)
Floyd O. Lewis
Thomas F. Neblett
Mrs. R. T. Pickett, Jr.
(Mary Eleanor Chisholm)
Marvin A. Riggs
Mrs. L. L. Trent
(Ann Lewis)
Gycelle Tynes
Henry B. Varner
H. V. Watkins, Jr.

1934

Mrs. Billie Carson
(Audrey Briscoe)
John O. Cresap
James W. Dees
Henry C. Dorris
Mrs. Stewart Gammill
(Lora Hooper)
Garland Holloman
C. Ray Hozendorf
Mrs. Marks W. Jenkins
(Daree Winstead)
Maurice Jones
J. T. Kimball
Richard F. Kinnaird
Mrs. Tom McDonnell
(Alice Weems)
Mrs. Victor W. Maxwell
(Edith Crawford)
Arthur L. Rogers, Jr.
Mrs. L. O. Smith
(Margaret Flowers)
William Tremaine, Jr.
Ruth Young

1935

Thomas A. Baines
Charles E. Brown
Mrs. Frank Cabell
(Helen Hargrave)
W. J. Caraway

Mrs. W. J. Caraway
(Catherine Josephine Ross)
Robert L. Ezelle, Jr.
Chauncey Godwin
Paul Hardin
Warfield W. Hester
Warren C. Jones
Armand Karow
James I. Lundy, Jr.
Thomas F. McDonnell
Paul Ramsey
E. F. Ricketts
C. R. Ridgway, Jr.
Mrs. W. R. Trim
(Louise Ferguson)
James T. Vance
Mrs. James T. Vance
(Mary Hughes)

1936

Henry V. Allen, Jr.
Webb Buie
Mrs. Webb Buie
(Ora Lee Graves)
W. Harris Collins
Read P. Dunn
Mrs. George Faxon
(Nancy Plummer)
Raymond McClinton
Alton F. Minor
Joseph C. Pickett
Thomas G. Ross
Sydney A. Smith
Harold Stacy
George R. Stephenson
P. K. Sturgeon
Mrs. Gycelle Tynes
(Dorothy Cowen)

1937

Mrs. Paul Brandes
(Melba Sherman)
Bradford B. Breeland
William E. Cox
Mrs. M. Earl Cunningham
(Lilla Mills)
James S. Ferguson
Mrs. S. E. Field
(Mildred Ruoff)
Homer E. Finger, Jr.
Mrs. Joseph R. Godsell
(Wealtha Suydam)
H. J. Hendrick
Mrs. Eunice Karow
(Eunice Durham)
Mrs. William G. Kimbrell
(Dorothy Triplett)
V. Dudley LeGette
E. L. Malone, Jr.
Robert M. Mayo
Mrs. Elizabeth P. Miller
(Elizabeth Pickett)
George L. Morelock
William H. Parker
J. Frank Redus, Jr.
William R. Richerson
A. T. Tatum
Mrs. Leora Thompson
(Leora White)
Mrs. George R. Voorhees
(Phyllis Matthews)

1938

Mrs. Charles E. Brown
(Rebecca Taylor)
Neal Cirlot
G. C. Clark
Leonard E. Clark
Marvin A. Cohen
James S. Conner
Mrs. Ransom Cary Jones
(Jessie Russell)
William G. Kimbrell
Dewitt T. Lewis
Mrs. William McClintock
(Catherine Wofford)

Eugenia Mauldin
 Mrs. Juan Jose Menendez
 (Lola Davis)
 George E. Patton
 Mrs. E. F. Ricketts
 (Berkley Muh)
 Vic Roby
 Lee Rogers, Jr.
 Fagan R. Scott
 Mrs. James R. Wilson
 (Ava Sanders)

1939

William H. Bizzell
 Fred J. Bush
 Mrs. Joe Carraway
 (Edythe Castle)
 Paul Carruth
 Foster Collins
 Mrs. William L. Crouch
 (Ruth Wroten)
 Blanton Doggett
 George T. Dorris
 Mrs. W. A. Hays
 (Mamie McRaney)
 Henry Holleman
 Robert A. Ivy
 Hugh B. Landrum, Jr.
 Mrs. Raymond McClinton
 (Rowena McRae)
 Mrs. Fred E. Massey
 (Corinne Mitchell)
 Mrs. D. L. Monk
 (Marjorie Hull)
 Mrs. Howard Morris
 (Sarah Buie)
 Donald O'Connor
 Mrs. Donald O'Connor
 (Ollie Mae Gray)
 Milton E. Price
 Mrs. Dudley Stewart
 (Jane West)
 A. T. Tucker
 Mrs. J. W. Wood
 (Grace Cunningham)

1940

Mary K. Askew
 Mrs. Ralph R. Bartsch
 (Martha Connor)
 James L. Booth
 Mrs. J. P. Field, Jr.
 (Elizabeth Durley)
 Mrs. Alvin Flannes
 (Sara Rhymes)
 Gerald P. Cable
 Andrew Gainey, Jr.
 J. Manning Hudson
 Martha Ann Kendrick
 Sylvian H. Kernaghan, Jr.
 Henry Grady Kersh, Jr.
 Mrs. Jack C. King
 (Corinne Denson)
 David H. McKeithen
 Mrs. Lawrence B. Martin
 (Louise Moorner)
 Mrs. A. L. Parman
 (Ernestine Roberts)
 Mrs. Henry Pate
 (Glenn Phifer)
 W. B. Ridgway
 Mrs. Marvin A. Riggs
 (Virginia Mayfield)
 Mrs. A. G. Snelgrove
 (Frances Ogden)
 Arthur C. Spinks
 Mrs. Warren Trimble
 (Celia Brevard)
 Joseph S. Vandiver
 Kate Wells
 Paul Whitsett
 James R. Wilson
 Jennie Youngblood

1941

Walter C. Beard

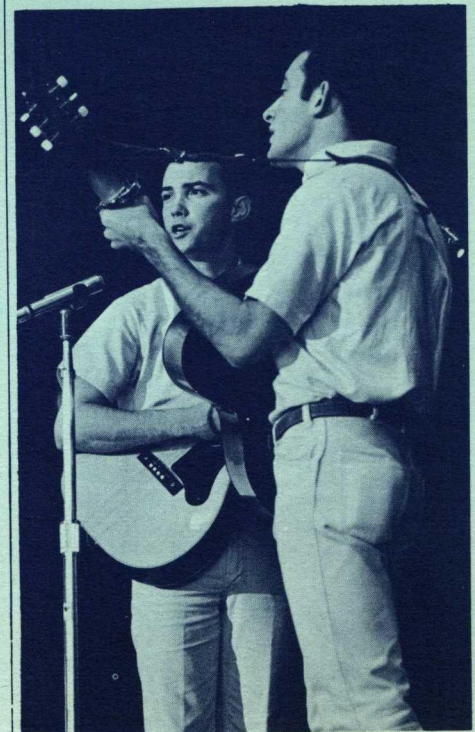
James R. Cavett, Jr.
 Elizabeth Cavin
 Mrs. R. L. Chapman
 (Wyc Naylor)
 Roy C. Clark
 William L. Crouch
 Richard J. Dorman
 J. P. Field, Jr.
 Eugene T. Fortenberry
 Mrs. J. Magee Gabbert
 (Kathryn DeCelle)
 Martha Gerald
 Mrs. Butelle Graham
 (Mary Hall)
 Thomas G. Hamby
 Mrs. Thomas G. Hamby
 (Rosa Eudy)
 Frank B. Hays
 Joseph T. Humphries
 Robert Huston
 Gwin Kolb
 William D. Lampard
 James J. Livesay
 Margaret McDougal
 Marjorie Miller
 Charles M. Murry, Jr.
 Nelson R. Nail
 Mrs. Paul Ramsey
 (Effie Register)
 Thomas Robertson, Jr.
 Nat Rogers
 James P. Scott
 James B. Sumrall
 Mrs. J. D. Upshaw
 (Christine Ferguson)
 Robert Wingate

1942

Mrs. Walter Adams
 (Mary Louise Sheridan)
 Mrs. Lester Bear
 (Ida Sylvia Hart)
 Edwin C. Daniels
 Wilford C. Doss
 Mrs. Wilford C. Doss
 (Mary Margaret McRae)
 Edward S. Fleming
 Mrs. J. Stanley Gresley
 (Jane Landstreet)
 Glenn Shelton Key
 Mrs. Gwin Kolb
 (Ruth Godbold)
 Mrs. Al C. Kruse
 (Evaline Khayat)
 W. Baldwin Lloyd
 Raymond S. Martin
 Robert M. Matheny
 W. Avery Philp
 Lawrence W. Rabb
 Charlton S. Roby
 Mrs. Nat Rogers
 (Helen Ricks)
 William D. Ross, Jr.
 Mrs. William D. Ross, Jr.
 (Nell Triplett)
 Albert Sanders
 Mrs. John H. Sivley
 (Martha Mansfield)
 Thomas L. Spengler
 Mrs. V. L. Wharton
 (Beverly Dickerson)

1943

Mrs. Sam K. Baldwin
 (Kathleen Stanley)
 Mrs. Ross F. Bass
 (Betty Jo Holcomb)
 Otho M. Brantley
 Dolores Craft
 Harwell Dabbs
 Mrs. Edward S. Fleming
 (Helen Ruoff)
 Alan R. Holmes
 Mrs. Paul C. Kenny
 (Ruth Gibbons)





Mrs. Henry Grady Kresh
(Josephine Kemp)
Jack V. King
Mrs. James J. Livesay
(Mary Lee Busby)
Mrs. D. L. Mumpower
(Louise Lancaster)
Walter R. Neill
Robert D. Pearson
Mrs. Robert D. Pearson
(Sylvia Roberts)
W. S. Ridgway, II
Alford M. Schultz
Mrs. H. K. Stauss
(Barbara Boswell)
Mrs. Watts Thornton
(Hazel Bailey)
Janice Trimble
Jack M. Whitney, II
Mrs. Herbert A. Zimmerman
(Ellenita Sells)

1944

A. Ray Adams
Buford C. Blount
Dewitt T. Brock, Jr.
Jean M. Calloway
Mrs. James R. Cavett, Jr.
(Clara Porter)
Victor B. Cotten
Mrs. John H. Cox, Jr.
(Bonnie Griffin)
Mrs. Walter Lee Crawford
(Annie Marion Guyton)
G. C. Dean, Jr.
Mrs. Dudley M. Gallagher
(Mary Harriet Reagan)
Mrs. Robert Holland
(Gertrude Pepper)
James Holston
Mrs. Warren H. Karstedt
(Anne Louise West)
Mrs. J. T. Kimball
(Louise Day)
Mrs. E. D. Lavender
(Virginia Sherman)

Mrs. Peyton Noland
(Sarah Brien)
Mrs. Brevik Schimmel
(Edith Cortwright)
Tom B. Scott, Jr.
Mrs. Bill Tate
(Elizabeth Sue McCormack)
Zach Taylor, Jr.
Noel C. Womack
Mrs. Noel C. Womack
(Flora Mae Arant)

1945

Mrs. W. W. Barnard
(Frances Herring)
Mrs. Harwell Dabbs
(Beth Barron)
Mrs. Duncan B. Easterling
(Eleanor Berry)
Mrs. Harry C. Frye
(Helen McGehee)
Mrs. W. T. Fulton, Jr.
(Carolyn Myers)
Mrs. W. Baldwin Lloyd
(Anna Rae Wolfe)
Mrs. Marjorie M. Nevels
(Marjorie Mounger)
Mrs. Robert Norris
(Fani Sue Smith)
Mary Strohecker
Mrs. Zach Taylor, Jr.
(Dot Jones)
Mrs. Leonard M. Tomsyck
(Catherine Hairston)
Marcus E. Waring
Joseph E. Wroten

1946

Sam Barefield
Mrs. Sam Barefield
(Mary Nell Sells)
Boyer M. Brady
Mrs. Fleming L. Brown
(Dorothy Eady)
Mrs. George C. Curtis
(Lois Ann Fritz)

Mrs. Wayne Derrington
(Annie Clara Foy)
Dorothy Lauderdale
N. A. McKinnon, Jr.
William E. Moak
Mrs. William E. Moak
(Lucy Gerald)
Mrs. Claribel Moncure
(Claribel Hunt)
J. H. Morrow, Jr.
Mrs. Robert F. Nay
(Mary Ethel Mize)
Mrs. J. T. Oxner, Jr.
(Margene Summers)
Randolph Peets, Jr.
Mrs. Randolph Peets, Jr.
(Charlotte Gullledge)
Mrs. C. E. Salter, Jr.
(Marjorie Carol Burdsal)
Mrs. Tom B. Scott, Jr.
(Laura Hewes)
Barry S. Seng
W. E. Shanks
Mrs. M. W. Whitaker
(Jerry McCormack)
Claude J. Williams, Jr.
Mrs. M. J. Williams, Jr.
(Edna Berryhill)

1947

Mrs. Robert E. Anding
(Billie Brewer)
Mrs. Howard K. Bowman
(Sarah Frances Clark)
Mrs. John F. Buchanan
(Peggy Helen Carr)
Carolyn Bufkin
Mrs. Neal Calhoun
(Mary Wharton)
J. H. Cameron
Charles E. Carmichael
Craig Castle
Billy Chapman
Mrs. H. L. E. Chenoweth
(Sarah Deal)

Victor Coleman
 Mrs. James S. Conner
 (Betty Langdon)
 Wallace L. Cook
 Clarence H. Denner
 Clarence J. DeRoo
 Mrs. Roger Elgert
 (Laura Mae Godbold)
 Mrs. Kenneth I. Franks
 (Ann Marie Hobbs)
 Harry C. Frye
 Ernest W. Graves
 Mrs. J. J. Hill
 (Betty Canon)
 Robert T. Hollingsworth
 Mrs. W. H. Izard
 (Betty Klumb)
 Mrs. Catherine P. Klipple
 (Catherine Powell)
 Mrs. George P. Koribanic
 (Helene Minyard)
 Mrs. Sutton Marks
 (Helen Murphy)
 Betty Sue Pittman
 James D. Powell
 Esther Read
 Mrs. W. G. Riley
 (Elizabeth Welsh)
 Melvis O. Scarborough
 Mrs. W. E. Shanks
 (Alice Josephine Crisler)
 Rufus P. Stainback
 Otis Singletary
 M. W. Whitaker
 M. J. Williams, Jr.
 Mrs. James S. Worley
 (Rosemary Nichols)
 Robert M. Yarbrough, Jr.
 H. H. Youngblood

1948

Albert E. Allen
 Robert E. Anding
 L. H. Brandon
 E. Dean Calloway
 William O. Carter, Jr.
 John H. Christmas
 Mrs. Horace F. Crout
 (Cavie Clark)
 Mrs. Vincent Danna, Jr.
 (Lois Bending)
 Frances Galloway
 Robert S. Graham
 Clyde Gunn
 Mrs. R. C. Hardy
 (Ida Fae Emmerich)
 Mrs. H. G. Hase
 (Ethel Nola Eastman)
 Howard G. Hilton
 Mrs. E. L. Jordan, Jr.
 (Virginia Ann Batten)
 Mrs. James G. Lancaster
 (Rose Campbell)
 Charles Lehman
 Mrs. George L. Maddox
 (Evelyn Godbold)
 Sutton Marks
 Mrs. Samuel H. Poston
 (Bobbie Gillis)
 H. Lowery Rush
 Mrs. Otis A. Singletary
 (Gloria Walton)
 Mrs. W. W. Watson
 (Clara Ruth Wedig)
 Charles N. Wright

1949

Mrs. Albert Babbitt
 (Carol Hutto)
 Martin H. Baker
 William H. Bush
 Bruce C. Carruth
 Mrs. John H. Christmas
 (Barbara Robertson)
 Robert H. Conerly
 O. W. Conner, III

Charles L. Darby
 John F. Egger, Jr.
 Gene T. Fleming
 John Garrard
 William F. Goodman, Jr.
 Ralph Hutto
 Preston L. Jackson
 E. L. Jordan, Jr.
 Michael L. Kidda
 George D. Lee
 David McIntosh
 George L. Maddox
 Richard W. Naef
 Mrs. Richard W. Naef
 (Jane Ellen Newell)
 Robert F. Nay
 John A. Neill
 Mrs. James D. Powell
 (Elizabeth Lampton)
 Joe J. Powell, Jr.
 Mrs. John Schindler
 (Chris Hall)
 Carlos Reid Smith
 William W. Watson
 Russell M. Weaver
 Mrs. Charles C. Wiggers
 (Mary Tennent)
 Mrs. B. L. Wilson
 (Bobbie Nell Holder)
 William D. Wright
 J. W. Youngblood
 Mrs. J. W. Youngblood
 (Nora Louise Havard)

1950

Thomas B. Abernathy
 Sam J. Allen, Jr.
 William F. Appleby
 D. Elton Brown
 Leslie Burris
 Edwin H. Cole
 Mrs. Tom Crosby, Jr.
 (Wilma Dyess)
 Roderick L. Entekin
 Richard French
 John Gaddis
 Mrs. Ralph M. Garrard
 (Dorothy Stietenroth)
 Arthur F. A. Goodsell
 Joseph R. Huggins
 Mrs. Cecil G. Jenkins
 (Patsy Abernathy)
 Warren W. Johnson
 W. Burwell Jones
 Robert L. Kates
 Bob Kochtitzky
 Earl T. Lewis
 Mrs. David McIntosh
 (Rosemary Thigpen)
 Herman L. McKenzie
 Lamar Martin
 James A. Miller
 Mrs. James A. Miller
 (Mary Ann Caldwell)
 Dick T. Patterson
 Ralph Porter
 Crawford Ray
 James W. Ridgway
 Mrs. Louise Robbins
 (Louise Harris)
 Mrs. H. L. Rush, Jr.
 (Betty Joyce McLemore)
 Paul Eugene Russell
 Mrs. Carlos Reid Smith
 (Dorris Liming)
 Parks C. Stewart
 Mrs. Fletcher W. Swink
 (Geneala Van Valkenberg)
 Bill Tate
 Mrs. Mitchell R. Thomas
 (Ruby Howorth)
 Charles C. Wiggers
 John D. Wofford
 Mrs. John D. Wofford
 (Elizabeth Ridgway)
 Robert J. Yohannan

1951

Mrs. M. C. Adams
 (Doris Puckett)
 Mrs. Joe V. Anglin
 (Linda McCluney)
 Mrs. Chester T. Ashby
 (Onie W. Scott)
 Rex I. Brown
 William R. Burt
 Mrs. Stanley Christensen
 (Beverly Barstow)
 Mrs. Duncan Clark
 (Patricia Busby)
 Mrs. James Watts Clark
 (Mary Alice Moss)
 Cooper C. Clements, Jr.
 George T. Currey
 Ollie Dillon, Jr.
 Carolyn Estes
 Mrs. Gene T. Fleming
 (Lou Kern)
 George Hall, Jr.
 Mrs. Raymond J. Hyer
 (Louise Mitchell)
 Cecil G. Jenkins
 Mrs. William Johnson
 (Frances Beacham)
 Mrs. Robert Kerr
 (Marion Elaine Carlson)
 Mrs. Earl T. Lewis
 (Mary Sue Enochs)
 Yancey M. Lott, Jr.
 Inez McCoy
 Charles W. Markham
 Mrs. William P. Martin
 (Milly East)
 Franz Posey
 Mrs. Franz Posey
 (Linda Lou Langdon)
 David H. Shelton
 Mrs. Lonnie Thompson, Jr.
 (Pattie Golding)
 Mrs. G. R. Wood, Jr.
 (Anna Louise Coleman)
 Bennie Frank Youngblood
 Mrs. Herman Yueh
 (Grace Chang)

1952

Mrs. Harold D. Bell
 (Claire Luster)
 Joe F. Blakeney
 Mrs. Joe F. Blakeney
 (Virginia Peebles)
 John L. Bowie
 Mrs. Benjamin E. Box
 (Elizabeth Harris)
 William H. Brewer
 Duncan A. Clark
 J. B. Conerly
 Robert L. Crawford
 William E. Curtis
 Mrs. Charles Deaton
 (Mary Dent Dickerson)
 Roy A. Eaton
 Mrs. Grady O. Floyd
 (Sarah Nell Dyess)
 Marvin Franklin
 Mrs. Arthur F. A. Goodsell
 (Alice Dale Whitfield)
 Billy M. Graham
 William A. Hays
 Ransom L. Jones
 Benjamin F. Lee
 Sale Lilly, Jr.
 Mrs. Sale Lilly, Jr.
 (Evelyn Lee Hawkins)
 Curtis McGown, III
 James D. Newsome
 Dale O. Overmyer
 Mrs. W. Bruce Parrish
 (Katherine Hornsby)
 Mrs. Donald Parsons
 (Virginia Cavett)
 William Riecken, Jr.

Mrs. Paul E. Russell
(Barbara McBride)
Roy H. Ryan
Harmon L. Smith, Jr.
Mrs. Harmon L. Smith, Jr.
(Betty Watkins)
J. P. Stafford
Mrs. Deck Stone
(Sandra Campbell)
James L. Young

1953

Mrs. Flavius Alford
(Mary Ann O'Neil)
Mrs. Harry R. Allen
(Betty Joan Gray)
Mrs. W. E. Ayres, Jr.
(Diane Brown)
Mrs. Martin H. Baker
(Susana Alford)
David H. Balius
Mrs. David H. Balius
(Virginia Kelly)
Mrs. J. B. Barlow
(Mary Ann Babington)
Mrs. John C. Barlow, Jr.
(Lynn Bacot)
John R. Barr
Mrs. John R. Barr
(Elizabeth Hulen)
James E. Benson
Robert E. Blount, Jr.
J. Barry Brindley
J. Dudley Brown
Mrs. Shirley Callen
(Shirley Parker)
Mildred Carpenter
Mrs. William R. Clement
(Ethel Cecile Brown)
Mrs. L. E. Coker
(Frances Heideberg)
Peter J. Costas
Mrs. Robert L. Crawford
(Mabel Clair Buckley)
Mrs. George T. Currey
(Mary Nell Williams)
Mrs. Walter L. Dean
(Anne Roberts)
Mrs. Loyal Durand
(Wesley Ann Travis)
Ewin D. Gaby, Jr.
Mrs. Milton Haden
(Adalee Matheny)
Byron T. Hetrick
Mrs. Henry E. Hettchen
(Martha Sue Montgomery)
Mrs. Stanley Hovatter
(Patricia Leep)
Mrs. James R. Howerton
(Gretchen Mars)
Mrs. Joel G. King
(Annabelle Crisler)
Jo Ann Kux
T. W. Lewis, III
William E. Loper, Jr.
Henry P. Mills, Jr.
John W. Moore
Mrs. John W. Moore
(Virginia Edge)
Ken Patterson
Mrs. James R. Ransom
(Marguerite Denny)
Mrs. George Reid
(Nona Ewing)
Mrs. James W. Ridgway
(Betty Jean Langston)
John C. Sandefur
Mrs. R. G. Sibbald
(Mary Ann Derrick)
Mrs. Alexander M. Sivewright
(Josephine Lampton)
Mrs. Roger D. Watts
(Annie Greer Leonard)
Mrs. Walter H. Williams
(Alyce Kyle)

Mrs. Charles N. Wright
(Betty Small)
Mrs. William D. Wright
(Jo Anne Bratton)

1954

Charles Allen, Jr.
Mrs. Charles Allen, Jr.
(Lynn McGrath)
W. E. Ayres, Jr.
Jack Roy Birchum
Mrs. George V. Bokas
(Aspasia Athas)
Mrs. T. H. Boone
(Edna Khayat)
John R. Broadwater
Mrs. John R. Broadwater
(Mauleene Presley)
Hugh Burford
Harry W. Carter
William R. Clement
David W. Colbert
M. S. Corban
Mrs. Richard Feltus, Jr.
(Jeanette Sanders)
Mrs. Jodie K. George
(Jodie Kyzar)
Edgar A. Gossard
Mrs. Edgar A. Gossard
(Sarah Dennis)
Mrs. Paul G. Green
(Bernice Edgar)
Louis W. Hodges
Mrs. Louis W. Hodges
(Helen Davis)
Mrs. James D. Holden
(Joan Wilson)
John A. Hood
Yeager Hudson
Mrs. Yeager Hudson
(Louise Hight)
Mrs. Joseph R. Huggins
(Barbara Walker)
Mrs. George L. Hunt
(Jo Glyn Hughes)
Mrs. Keith W. Johnson
(Carolyn Baria)
Mrs. T. W. Lewis, III
(Julia Aust)
Frank B. Mangum
William M. Moore
Arthur M. O'Neil, Jr.
Leslie J. Page, Jr.
Charles Pigott
Mrs. Richard H. Ramsey, III
(Betty Norton)
Mrs. William Riecken, Jr.
(Jeanenne Pridgen)
William S. Romey
William F. Sistrunk
Lee A. Stricklin
Mrs. Richard L. Tourtellotte
(Janella Lansing)
Mrs. Robert Vansuch
(Jo Anne Cooper)
Frederick Whitam
Morris E. White
Berry G. Whitehurst
James L. Williams
Walter H. Williams
Robert T. Woodward
Mrs. James L. Young
(Joan Wignall)

1955

Eugene B. Antley
Dr. Dorothy F. Bainton
(Dorothy Ford)
Fulton Barksdale
Mrs. J. H. Bratton, Jr.
(Alleen Davis)
Mrs. Howard Burch
(Clarice Black)
Mrs. Harry W. Carter
(Frances Hicks)

Mrs. J. B. Conerly
(Theresa Terry)
Mrs. Paul D. Eppinger
(Sybil Casbeer)
Mrs. Ewin Gaby, Jr.
(Carolyn Hudspeth)
Robert S. Geddie
Nancy Ann Harris
George L. Hunt, Jr.
Mrs. Robert E. Kennington, II
(Fredda Shelton)
Mrs. J. W. Leggett, III
(Carol Mae Brown)
John B. Lott
Alice McKee
Mrs. A. W. Martin, Jr.
(Beatrice Williamson)
L. Leslie Nabors, Jr.
Mrs. Hardy Nall, Jr.
(Ivey Wallace)
Bruce L. Nicholas
Roy A. Parker
Roy B. Price, Jr.
Mrs. B. H. Reed
(Amelia Pendergraft)
Elnora Riecken
Mrs. John Sandefur
(Mary Louise Flowers)
Jeneanne Sharp
Leslie J. Spencer
W. M. Stephenson
D. W. Sturdivant
Marion Swayze
Walter I. Waldrop
Mrs. R. T. Woodard
(Frances Moore)

1956

John M. Awad
T. H. Boone
Jerry Boykin
Mrs. J. Barry Brindley
(Elsie Drake)
Susan H. Brown
Shirley Caldwell
John B. Campbell
Charles N. Catledge
Joseph S. Conti
Mrs. M. S. Corban
(Margaret Hathorn)
Zorah Curry
Charles Deaton
Marvin Dyess, Jr.
Henry Easley
Albert W. Felsher, Jr.
Richard C. Fleming, Jr.
E. E. Flournoy, Jr.
Richard D. Foxworth
Stearns L. Hayward
Mrs. Gordon Hensley
(Claire King)
John Hubbard
Mrs. Wayne Hudson
(Clydell Carter)
Alvin Jon King
J. W. Leggett, III
Walton Lipscomb, III
Reginald S. Lowe
Mrs. John D. McEachin
(Sylvia Stevens)
Mrs. Donald C. McGregor
(Sara Jo Smith)
Ann Holmes McShane
Mrs. Dan S. Murrell
(Pat Hillman)
Hardy Nall, Jr.
Robert H. Parnell
Mrs. Ken Patterson
(Marlene Brantley)
William F. Powell
Mrs. William F. Powell
(Joan Lee)
Tom O. Prewitt, Jr.
Anita B. Reed
Robert D. Sartin



Mrs. Edward J. Songy
(Claudette Westerfield)
Melvyn E. Stern
O. Gerald Trigg
Edwin T. Upton
Mrs. Walter I. Waldrop
(Jeanelle Howell)
Mrs. Summer Walters, Jr.
(Betty Barfield)
Fred H. Williams
Albert N. Williamson
J. W. Wood

1957

Benjamin E. Box
Mrs. Jim A. Boyd
(Cara Hemphill)
Shirley Brown
Mrs. Charles N. Catledge
(June Stellwagon)
Reynolds S. Cheney, II
M. O. Cook
Mrs. M. O. Cook
(Millicent King)
Enoch Dangerfield
Kenneth Dew
Mrs. Peyton Dickinson
(Eugenia Kelly)
Oscar Dowdle, Jr.
Lloyd A. Doyle
Mrs. Clyde B. Edwards, Jr.
(Yvonne Moss)
Mrs. E. E. Flourney, Jr.
(Mary Elizabeth Brandon)
Joseph C. Franklin
Mrs. J. W. Griffis, Jr.
(Nena Doiron)
Graham L. Hales, Jr.
Newt P. Harrison
Mrs. Paul J. Illk
(Goldie Crippen)
Mrs. James E. Inkster
(Lucy Price)
Sam L. Jones
Mrs. Sam L. Jones
(Nancy Peacock)
Mrs. A. C. Long, Jr.
(Lynnice Parker)
Max McDaniel
Mrs. Max McDaniel
(Sandra Miller)
Mrs. Jack M. McDonald
(Betty Louise Landfair)
John D. McEachin
Erl Mehearg
Mrs. S. M. Mohon
(Annette Leshe)
John D. Morgan
Lee Nicholson
Mrs. Tom O. Prewitt, Jr.
(Patricia Morgan)
Mrs. Roy B. Price
(Barbara Swann)
Mrs. Bryant A. Reed, Jr.
(Walter Jean Lamb)
George Reid
Daphne Ann Richardson
Tex Sample
Mrs. Tex Sample
(Peggy Jo Sanford)
Alfred P. Statham
Edward Stewart
Robert V. Sturdivant
Mrs. O. Gerald Trigg
(Rose Cunningham)
Jo Anne Tucker
Larry Tynes
Summer Walters, Jr.
Robert B. Wesley
Glenn Wimbish, Jr.

1958

Ted J. Alexander
Mrs. Raymond T. Arnold
(Janice Mae Bower)

John E. Baxter, Jr.
 Ronald P. Black
 Mrs. James Billie
 (Harriet Ventress)
 Mrs. Billy Chapman
 (Betty Gail Trapp)
 John W. Coddington
 W. H. Creekmore, Jr.
 Irvin H. Cronin
 Mrs. Jim DeRuiter
 (Jo Ann Wilson)
 T. H. Dinkins, Jr.
 Mrs. Richard W. Dortch
 (Joyce Nall)
 Betty Louise Eakin
 Mrs. Frank Eakin, Jr.
 (Laurine Walker)
 James M. Ewing
 Thomas B. Fanning
 Charles R. Gipson
 William L. Graham
 Mrs. William L. Graham
 (Betty Garrison)
 J. W. Griffis, Jr.
 Roy Grisham
 Mrs. William M. Hilbun, Jr.
 (Lucy Ewing)
 James Hodges
 Curtis O. Holladay
 Sarah A. Hulsey
 Howard S. Jones
 Young C. Lee
 Jack M. McDonald
 Donald C. McGregor
 Noel Mills, Jr.
 Ray H. Montgomery
 Mrs. Donald C. Mosley
 (Susan Young)
 Jimmie Newell
 John P. Potter
 Mrs. John P. Potter
 (Jeanette Ratcliff)
 Mrs. Thomas H. Powers
 (Frances Fitz-Hugh)
 Shelby Jean Roten
 Clarence M. Shannon
 John B. Sharp
 John H. Stone
 Mrs. John Ed Thomas
 (Margaret Ewing)
 Keith Tonkel
 Donald Grey Triplett
 Bobby W. Tullos
 Herbert A. Ward, Jr.
 Kennard W. Wellons
 Don G. Williams
 Edwin Williams, Jr.
 Mrs. Joseph E. Wilson, Jr.
 (Nancy Vines)
 John E. Wimberly
 Mrs. Robert F. Workman, Jr.
 (Mabel Gill)
 V. D. Youngblood
 Anonymous

1959

Jeanine Adcock
 William D. Balgord
 Fred M. Belk
 Lillard Bevell
 George P. Bonner
 Arnold A. Bush, Jr.
 David I. Carlson
 Mrs. Reynolds S. Cheney, II
 (Allan Walker)
 Mrs. Billy O. Cherry
 (Shirley Mae Stoker)
 Richard L. Cooke
 Joseph R. Cowart
 Mrs. W. H. Creekmore, Jr.
 (Betsy Salisbury)
 Dudley D. Culley, Jr.
 Mrs. Allen J. Dawson
 (Julia Anne Beckes)
 Fred Dowling

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 (Judith Forbes)
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 (Elizabeth Jane Taylor)
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 (Rosemary Parent)
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 (Jeanette Lundquist)
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 (Ruth Land)
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 Avit J. Hebert
 William R. Hendee
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 (Carolyn Allen)
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 Mrs. Graham B. Shaw
 (Sybil Hester)
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 C. R. Sollie
 M. Arnold Stanford
 John Ed Thomas
 Ophelia Tisdale
 Clifton Ware, Jr.
 Thomas C. Welch
 Mrs. Robert B. Wesley
 (Frances Furr)
 Jon E. Williams
 Mrs. John E. Wimberly
 (Clara Irene Smith)

1960

Mrs. J. D. Bourne, Jr.
 (Jewel Taylor)
 Mrs. James T. Brown
 (Joan Frazier)
 Mrs. Jerry K. Bryant
 (Carolyn Edwards)
 Mrs. Arnold A. Bush
 (Zoe Harvey)
 Roy P. Collins
 Mrs. J. H. Files
 (Glenda Faye Chapman)
 Mrs. John E. Green
 (Ann Hale)
 Mrs. William R. Hendee
 (Jeannie Wesley)
 Mrs. William S. Hicks
 (Lucile Pillow)
 Mrs. W. W. Horlock
 (Jerrell Thrash)
 James E. Inkster
 Charles R. Jennings
 Mrs. Charles R. Jennings
 (Ann Snuggs)
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 Mrs. Charles R. Johnson
 (Gwendolyn Harwell)
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 James R. Langston
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 (Edna McShane)
 Robert E. McArthur
 Richard Milwee
 Mrs. Jerome M. Modolo
 (Annie Weaver)

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 (Betty Bartling)
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 (Mariella Lingle)
 Wayne W. Sherman
 Marler Stone
 Mrs. Clifton Ware, Jr.
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 Mrs. Thomas C. Welch
 (Josephine Anne Goodwin)
 George R. Williams
 Mrs. Glenn Wimbish, Jr.
 (Evelyn Godbold)
 Anonymous

1961

Mrs. Lillard Bevell
 (Vida Terral)
 Gary Boone
 J. Gary Boutwell
 Ella Lou Butler
 Mrs. J. F. Buzhardt
 (Virginia Alexander)
 Frank G. Carney
 Mrs. R. C. Carter
 (Evelyn Grant)
 Mrs. Roy P. Collins
 (Nina Cooper)
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 Mrs. Fred Dowling
 (Betty Jean Burgdorff)
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 (Barbara Anne Bratton)
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 David D. Husband
 Frances Kerr
 Mrs. Donald D. Lewis
 (Ruth Tomlinson)
 Mrs. Janice J. McCauley
 (Janice Johnson)
 William W. McKinley
 Mrs. John E. Newland
 (Joyce New)
 Nash Noble
 Mrs. Larry G. Pierson
 (Bunny Cowan)
 Edwin L. Redding, Jr.
 Mrs. Edwin L. Redding, Jr.
 (Nina Cunningham)
 H. J. Rhodes, III
 Harold D. Robinson
 Mrs. Phyllis Spearman
 (Phyllis Johnson)
 Donald R. Stacy
 Mrs. M. Arnold Stanford
 (Jane Perkins)
 Mrs. D. W. Sturdivant
 (Mary Waits)
 Mrs. Robert Taylor
 (Eleanor Crabtree)
 Charles Wallace
 Ruth Wallace
 Mrs. Edwin H. Wenzel
 (Claudia Mabus)
 Joe Whitwell
 Mrs. Wilson Yates, Jr.
 (Gayle Graham)
 Anonymous
 Anonymous
 Anonymous

1962

Mrs. W. R. Anderson, Jr.
 (Nancy Grisham)
 Henry A. Ash
 Susanne Batson

Mrs. George P. Bonner
(Nancy Lipscomb)
Sandra Boothe
J. Denny Britt
Mrs. J. Denny Britt
(Cherry Miller)
Jack Bufkin
Ivan Burnett, Jr.
Ellen Burns
Andre Clemandot, Jr.
Albert Elmore
Mrs. Robert R. Kain
(Dianne Utesch)
Mrs. William W. McKinley
(Linda Sue Jenkins)
Mrs. Gary H. Minar
(Barbara Kay Goodyear)
Leah Marie Park
Rachael Peden
Mrs. Joe J. Powell, Jr.
(Linda Neely)
George H. Robinson, Jr.
William R. Sanders
Mrs. Robert D. Sartin
(Karen Beshear)
Mrs. Morris L. Thigpen
(Sue Hart)
Mrs. James A. Townes, III
(Carolyn Shannon)
Elizabeth Tynes
Mrs. Charles Wallace
(May Garland)
Sandra Ward
Mrs. Jon Williams
(Harley Harris)
E. E. Woodall, Jr.

1963

David J. Bellew
Mrs. David J. Bellew
(Judy Ann Slade)
Mrs. W. A. Bolick
(Elizabeth Burt)
Mrs. J. Gary Boutwell
(Susan Hymers)
Cal W. Bullock, Jr.
Franklin D. Carson
Billy Lee Chambers
Robbie Clark
Mrs. Dudley D. Culley, Jr.
(Penny Tumbleson)
Mrs. Samuel L. Falls
(Winifred Green)

Richard W. Haining
John W. Hatten
Justine Jones
Diana Kenney
Tom McHorse
Mrs. Don Q. Mitchell
(Mary Sue McDonnell)
Lewis A. Nordan
Mrs. Lewis A. Nordan
(Mary Mitman)
Mrs. Edward L. Reilly
(Cora Miner)
Mrs. William R. Sanders
(Joan Allen)
Robert G. Shoemaker
Mrs. Robert G. Shoemaker
(Nancy Matheny)
G. N. Stanley
Mrs. James E. Stubbs
(Grace Miller)
Morris L. Thigpen
James M. Underwood

1964

Sallie Mae Baker
Stephen Cranford
Mrs. Paul S. Derian
(Patricia Murphy)
Mary Parker Harmon
Sally Irby
Barbara Lefeve
Ben McEachin
Linda Mayfield
Wayne Miller
Don Q. Mitchell
Linda Perkins
Barbara Phillips
Mrs. James M. Underwood
(Sandra Jo Rainwater)
Stewart A. Ware

Grenada

Mrs. E. R. Arnold
(Ruth West)
Ernestine Barnes
Mabel Barnes
Mrs. J. H. Brooks
(Ruth Jaco)
Mrs. Betty Cantwell
(Betty Bowen Eason)
Catherine Carruth
Mrs. R. W. Carruth
(Allie Adams)

Mrs. Hersee M. Carson
(Hersee Moody)
Kathleen Clardy
Mrs. C. W. Dibble
(Winnie Crenshaw)
Mrs. J. D. Dorroh
(Mary Griffin)
Mrs. L. A. Dubard
(Alma Beck)
Melvin Ellis
Mrs. Walter Ely
(Ruby Blackwell)
Bama Finger
Marietta Finger
Mary Joan Finger
Mrs. W. H. Gardner
(Katherine Bryson)
Mrs. Roy Grisham
(Irene York)
Mrs. J. H. Hager
(Frances Baker)
Mrs. W. C. Harrison
(Martha Parks)
Mrs. Edith B. Hays
(Edith Brown)
Mrs. P. M. Hollis
(Nelle York)
Lizzie Horn
Mrs. R. C. Hubbard
(Marion Dubard)
Mrs. Paul Keller
(Christine Anderson)
Mrs. G. E. McDougal
(Sue Yelvington)
Mrs. John McEachin
(Alma Katherine Dubard)
Mrs. Louis G. McGee
(Mary Ray Tindall)
Mrs. Albert H. McLemore
(Anne Tillman)
Thelma Moody
Mary Miller Murry
Elizabeth Perkins
Mrs. John M. Privette
(Carl Henry)
Mrs. Smith Richardson
Mrs. Maude Simmons
(Maude Newton)
Virginia Thomas
Jessie Van Osdal
Mrs. Henry W. Williams
(Thelma McKeithen)



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(Mattie Murff)

Whitworth

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(Dorothy Middleton)
Maggie LeGuin
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(Inez King)
Mrs. Daniel W. Poole
(Helen Sells)
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(Hattie Lewis)
Mary Weems

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Clyde Maxwell, Jr.
Mrs. Clyde Maxwell, Jr.
Mrs. J. B. Price
Mrs. K. M. Pylant
Mrs. M. S. Rogers
Brevik Schimmel
Anonymous
Anonymous
Anonymous

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(Matching gift made by Dudley
LeGette)
Armstrong Cork Company
(Matching gift made by Dick T.
Patterson)
Dow Chemical Company
(Matching gift made by A. G.
Snelgrove)
Ebasco Services, Inc.
(Matching gifts made by Mr. and
Mrs. John Kimball; Designated:
Kimball Student Aid Fund)
General Electric Foundation
(Matching gift made by H. M. Car-
michael)
Gulf Oil Corporation
(Matching gifts made by Joseph
Franklin, George Hall, and Dale
Overmyer)
International Business Machines Corp.
(Matching gift made by C. R.
Jennings)



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\$100.00 or more to the Alumni
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Mrs. W. E. Ayres, Jr.
(Diane Brown)
W. A. Bealle
R. E. Blount
Mrs. R. E. Blount
(Alice Ridgway)
Norman U. Boone
John C. Boswell
Mrs. John C. Boswell
(Ruth Ridgway)
R. R. Branton
Mrs. R. R. Branton
(Doris Alford)
Charles E. Brown
Mrs. Charles E. Brown
(Rebecca Taylor)
Rex I. Brown
H. K. Bubenzer
Carolyn Bufkin
Webb Buie
Mrs. Webb Buie
(Ora Lee Graves)
E. Dean Calloway
J. H. Cameron
Mrs. J. H. Cameron
(Burnell Gillaspy)
James W. Campbell
Mrs. James W. Campbell
(Evelyn Flowers)
W. J. Caraway
Mrs. W. J. Caraway
(Catherine Josephine Ross)
David I. Carlson
Charles H. Carr
Craig Castle
Joe W. Coker
Victor Coleman
Willie F. Coleman
W. Harris Collins
Gilbert Cook
Victor B. Cotten
Eugene H. Countiss
Mrs. John H. Cox, Jr.
(Bonnie Griffin)
Robert L. Crawford
Mrs. Robert L. Crawford
(Mabel Clair Buckley)
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Ollie Dillon, Jr.
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Robert L. Ezelle, Jr.
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Mrs. Albert W. Felsher, Jr.
(Rosemary Parent)
Homer E. Finger, Jr.
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Mrs. Edward S. Fleming
(Helen Ruoff)
Gene T. Fleming
Mrs. Gene T. Fleming
(Lou Kern)

Marvin Franklin
Mrs. W. T. Fulton, Jr.
(Carolyn Myers)
Stewart Gammill
Mrs. Stewart Gammill
(Lora Hooper)
Mrs. Ralph M. Garrard
(Dorothy Stietenroth)
Spurgeon Gaskin
Mrs. Spurgeon Gaskin
(Carlee Swayze)
Chauncey Godwin
Mrs. John E. Green
(Ann Hale)
George E. Greenway
Mrs. R. C. Hearon
(Margaret O'Neal)
Avit J. Hebert
Mrs. Gordon Hensley
(Claire King)
Warfield W. Hester
Howard G. Hilton
Robert T. Hollingsworth
John B. Howell, Jr.
George H. Jones
Harris A. Jones
Howard S. Jones
Maurice Jones
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(Mary Sue Burnham)
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Mrs. J. T. Kimball
(Louise Day)
Mrs. Catherine P. Klipple
(Catherine Powell)
Heber Ladner
Hugh B. Landrum, Jr.
O. S. Lewis
Walton Lipscomb, III
Raymond McClinton
Mrs. Raymond McClinton
(Rowena McRae)
Thomas F. McDonnell
Mrs. Thomas F. McDonnell
(Alice Weems)
James C. McGee
S. S. McNair
W. M. Mann
Mrs. W. M. Mann
(Frances Wortman)
Raymond S. Martin
J. S. Maxey
Robert M. Mayo
Marjorie Miller
Wayne Miller
William E. Moak
Mrs. William E. Moak
(Lucy Gerald)
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Mrs. Ross H. Moore
(Alice Sutton)
Charles M. Murry, Jr.
W. D. Myers
Mrs. W. D. Myers
(Inez King)
Nelson R. Nail
John A. Neill

John L. Neill
Dale O. Overmyer
George B. Pickett
Franz Posey
Mrs. Franz Posey
(Linda Lou Langdon)
Lawrence W. Rabb
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Mrs. C. R. Ridgway, Sr.
(Hattie Lewis)
W. B. Ridgway
William Riecken, Jr.
Mrs. William Riecken, Jr.
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S. F. Riley
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Vic Roby
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Mrs. Warren Trimble
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Mrs. James T. Vance
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Mrs. Walter Waldrop
(Jeanelle Howell)
Marcus E. Waring
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Noel C. Womack
Mrs. Noel C. Womack
(Flora Mae Arant)
Charles N. Wright
Mrs. Charles N. Wright
(Betty Small)
V. D. Youngblood
Anonymous
Anonymous
Anonymous
Anonymous
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Ralph M. Garrard
Brevik Schimmel

Development Fund

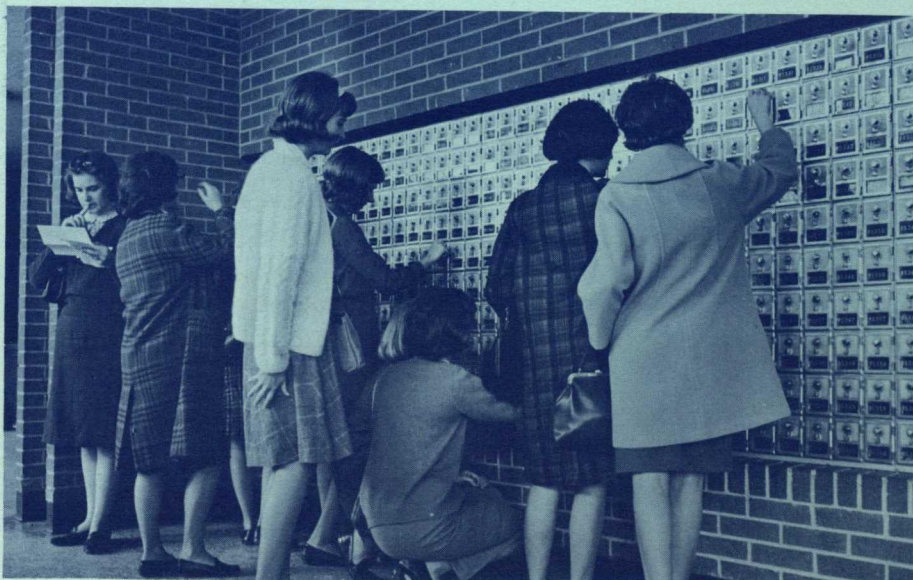
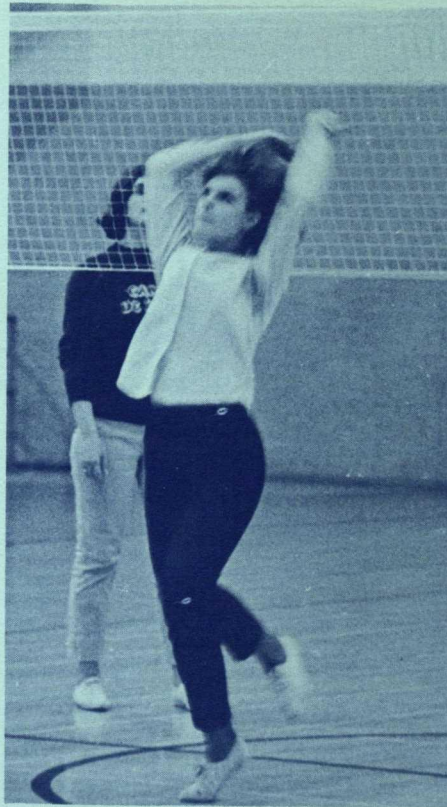
1964-1965

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(Alumni listed are only those whose gifts were sent to the College or whose churches furnished lists. Many alumni gave through churches which did not send lists of donors.)

Total Number of Persons 105

Total Contributed \$36,679.84



J. W. Alford, '30
 Ruth C. Alford, '29
 R. E. Anding, '48
 Mrs. R. E. Anding, '47
 (Billie Jeanne Brewer)
 Charles Arrington, '36
 Jefferson G. Artz, '33-'35
 T. A. Baines, '35
 R. E. Blount, '28
 Mrs. R. E. Blount, '29
 (Alice Ridgway)
 H. E. Boone, Sr., '30
 J. C. Boswell, '29-'30
 Mrs. J. C. Boswell, '32
 (Ruth Ridgway)
 Barry Brindley, '53
 Mrs. Barry Brindley, '56
 (Elsie Drake)
 Webb Buie, '36
 Mrs. Webb Buie, '36
 (Ora Lee Graves)
 Steve Burwell, Jr., '29-'30
 Mrs. Steve Burwell, Jr., '35
 (Carolyn Hand)
 Charlotte Capers, '30-'32
 Kathleen Carmichael, '25
 Reynolds Cheney, '57
 Mrs. Reynolds Cheney, '59
 (Allan Glover Walker)
 Grover C. Clark, '38
 Leonard E. Clark, '38
 Roy C. Clark, '41
 O. W. Conner, '49
 William G. Cook, '21-'24
 J. D. Cox, '47
 James Dorman, '32
 Mrs. I. C. Enochs, '16-'18
 (Crawford Swearingen)
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 James S. Ferguson, '37
 H. E. Finger, Jr., '37
 Harry C. Frye, Jr., '47
 Mrs. Harry C. Frye, Jr., '41-'43
 (Helen McGehee)
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 Joe R. Gouldman, '30
 James E. Hardin, '53
 Elizabeth Harrell, '31
 S. Richard Harris, '50
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 (Eleanor Millsaps)
 Mrs. Thomas D. Hendrix,
 Whitworth '18
 (Mary Flowers)
 Mrs. Homer Lee Howie, '45
 (June Madeleine Eckert)
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 B. M. Hunt, '21
 Harry Jacobs, '39-'41
 Mrs. Harry Jacobs, '41-'42
 (Gwynn Green)
 R. Cary Jones, '26-'28

Mrs. R. Cary Jones, '34-'36
 (Jessie Vic Russell)
 Philip Kolb, '28-'31
 Mrs. Philip Kolb, '30
 (Warrene Ramsey)
 Heber Ladner, '29
 Mrs. Norvelle B. Lambdin, '36
 (Norvelle Beard)
 J. W. Leggett, Jr., '32
 Robert E. McArthur, '60
 Mrs. Janice J. McCauley, '61
 (Janice Johnson)
 F. W. McEwen, '34
 William C. McLelland, '41
 Mrs. William C. McLelland, '39-'41
 (Wilma Lee Floyd)
 Raymond Martin, Jr., '42
 Mrs. R. E. Dumas Milner, '41
 (Myrtle Ruth Howard)
 Turner T. Morgan, '49
 Mrs. Turner T. Morgan, '48
 (Lee Berryhill)
 S. B. Myers, '07-'08
 Richard W. Naef, '49
 Mrs. Richard W. Naef, '49
 (Jane Ellen Newell)
 Walter R. Neill, '43
 W. L. Norton, '34-'37
 Mrs. W. L. Norton, '37
 (Martha Lee Newell)
 Mrs. Glenn P. Pate, '40
 (Glenn Phifer)
 R. D. Peets, '12
 M. A. Peevey, '28
 Mrs. M. A. Peevey, '27-'28
 (Lucile Hutson)
 Dudley Phelps, '02-'03
 Mrs. J. Earl Rhea, '38
 (Mildred Clegg)
 William R. Richerson, '37
 C. R. Ridgway, '35
 W. B. Ridgway, '36-'38
 W. S. Ridgway, II, '43
 Nat S. Rogers, '41
 Mrs. Nat S. Rogers, '42
 (Helen Ricks)
 Thomas G. Ross, '36
 Frank T. Scott, '13
 Mrs. Stanley Sims, '52-'54
 (Helen Doris Wilkerson)
 J. D. Slay, '33
 Lem O. Smith, '26-'27
 Mrs. Lem O. Smith, Jr., '35
 (Margaret Flowers)
 Mrs. V. K. Smith, '21-'25
 (Rosalie Lowe)
 B. M. Stevens, '55
 Joe R. Stevens, '37
 Mrs. Joe R. Stevens, '34-'35
 (Stella Galloway)
 Edward Stewart, '57
 C. C. Sullivan, '17-'20
 Virginia Thomas, Grenada '23
 Hugh M. Thompson, '23-'27
 A. T. Tucker, '39
 Dan M. White, '17
 George R. Williams, '60
 J. W. Wood, '56
 Mrs. J. W. Wood, '39
 (Grace Cunningham)
 J. D. Wroten, Jr., '41
 Mrs. J. D. Wroten, Jr., '40-'41
 (Faola Lowe)
 H. H. Youngblood, '47
 V. D. Youngblood, '58

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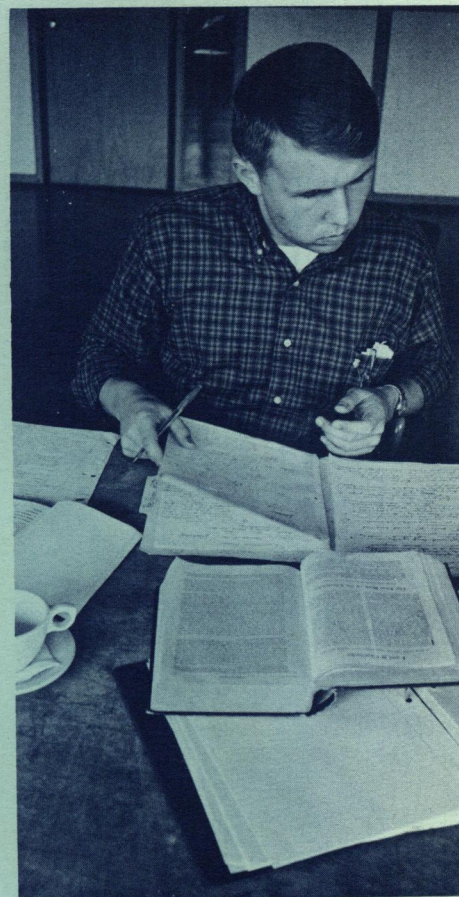
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(Designated for Athletics)

(As of July 24, 1965)

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Designated Gifts

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Newt Harrison
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Dr. Raymond Martin
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Number Alumni Contributors: 61
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As for 1965-66

President Benjamin Graves has said, "Somehow, some way, we are going to have to gear ourselves and try to move toward the top of the pyramid or run the risk of settling to the bottom." Other than the administration, is there anyone more responsible for Millsaps College than the alumni? We think not. That is why the alumni are urged to indicate their support in the various ways in which it is possible to do so. The one which will speak loudest to foundations and to prospective benefactors, and which in the long run will help most firmly to keep Millsaps moving ahead, is financial. Your gift means more than you can know. Please let us hear from you.